

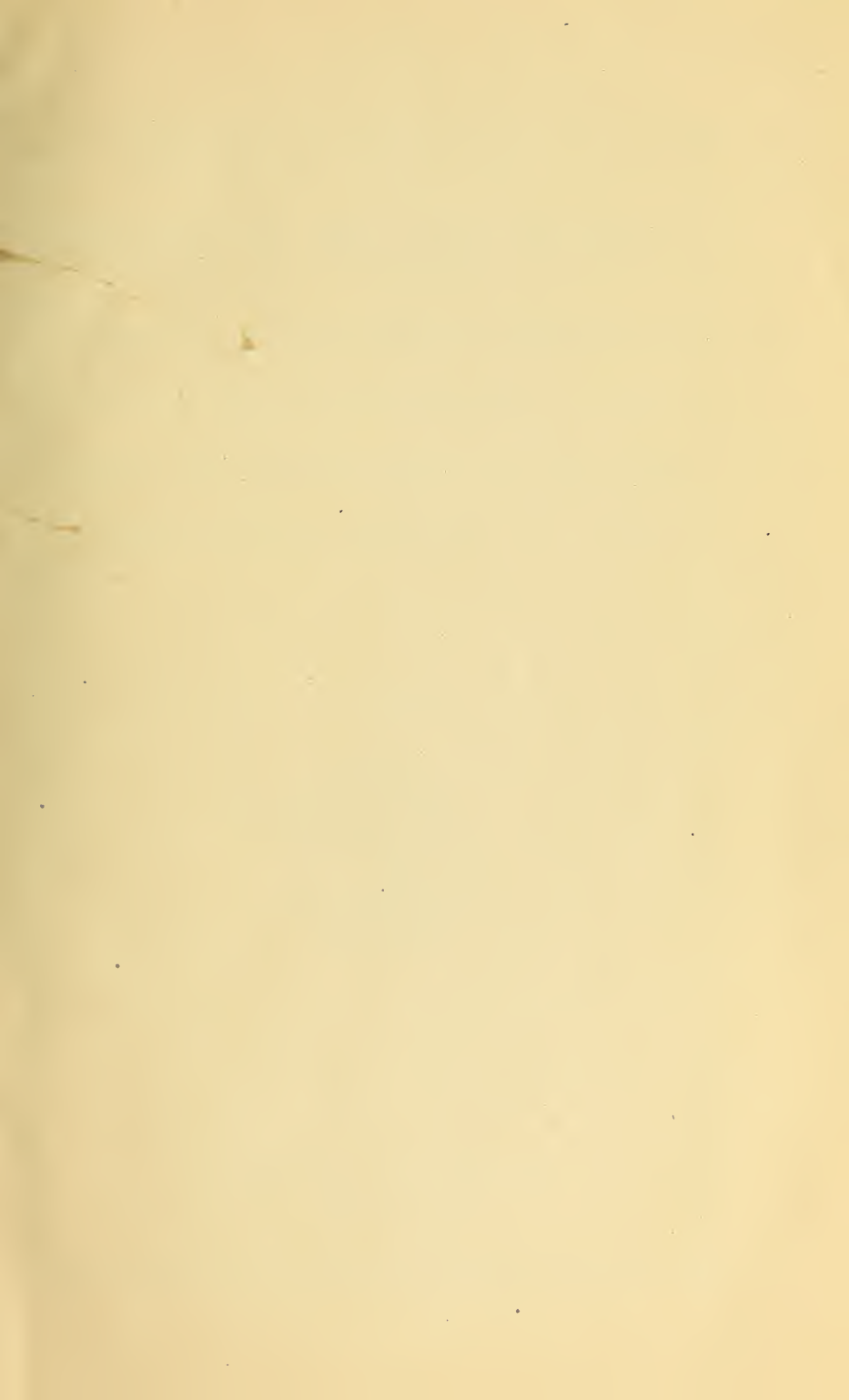
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Tennessee Industrial School

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
25TH AND 26TH FISCAL YEARS ENDING
DECEMBER 19, 1912.

A STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION
FOR THE PROTECTION AND TRAINING OF ORPHANS,
HELPLESS AND WAYWARD CHILDREN.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE



Thirteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

Tennessee Industrial School, Nashville

To the General Assembly of the
State of Tennessee for the two
Years ending December 19, 1912



NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
1911-1912

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Board of Directors

OF THE

Tennessee Industrial School

TABLE

Exhibiting the names, residences, and periods of incumbency of all members of the Board since the school became one of the Charitable Institutions of the State, March 26, 1887, to the present time.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Period of Incumbency</i>	
		<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Wm. Sanford*	Covington	1887...	1901.
S. J. Kirkpatrick*	Jonesboro	1887...	1909.
L. F. Benson*	Nashville	1887...	1889 (died).
T. J. Latham*	Memphis	1887...	1911 (died).
Lewis T. Baxter*	Nashville	1887...	Now in office.
James M. Head*	Nashville	1887...	1912.
Wilberforce Gettys*	Athens	1887...	Now in office.
P. P. Pickard	Waverly	1889...	1898.
W. R. Cole	Nashville	1898...	Now in office.
T. B. Yancey	Somerville	1901...	1911.
Samuel S. Kirkpatrick	Jonesboro	1909...	Now in office.
Lexie S. Parks	Union City	1911...	Now in office.
R. S. Fletcher	Jackson	1912...	Now in office.
W. C. Dibrell	Nashville	1912...	Now in office.

*Appointed by Governor R. L. Taylor, May 6, 1887.

Officers and Directors
OF THE
Tennessee Industrial School

OFFICERS
FOR THE YEARS 1913-14.

PRESIDENT,
WHITEFOORD R. COLE.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
LEWIS T. BAXTER.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILBERFORCE GETTYS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
FRANK DIBRELL.

DIRECTORS

Whose Terms of Office Expire, Respectively,

May, 1913	May, 1915	May 1917
W. C. DIBRELL.	R. S. FLETCHER.	WHITEFOORD R. COLE.
WILBERFORCE GETTYS.	LEWIS T. BAXTER.	LEXIE S. PARKS.
		SAMUEL S. KIRKPATRICK.

DIRECTORS (EX-OFFICIO).

His Excellency BEN W. HOOPER, *Governor State of Tennessee.*

HON. HALLUM W. GOODLOE, *Secretary State of Tennessee.*

HON. FRANK DIBRELL, *Comptroller State of Tennessee.*

HON. GEORGE T. TAYLOR, *Treasurer State of Tennessee.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEARS 1913-14.

WHITEFOORD R. COLE, *Chairman.*

BEN W. HOOPER.

FRANK DIBRELL

HALLUM W. GOODLOE.

GEORGE T. TAYLOR.

LEWIS T. BAXTER.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

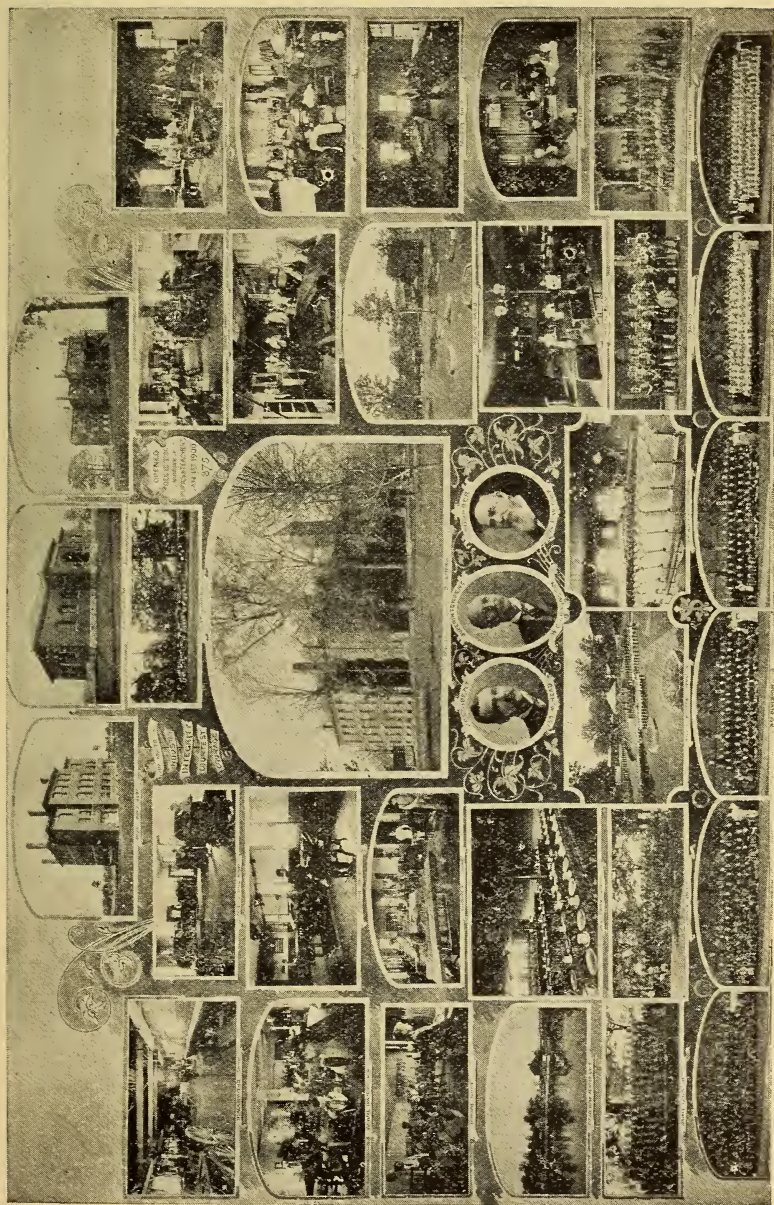
TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NASHVILLE, TENN.

To His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable, the General Assembly of Tennessee:

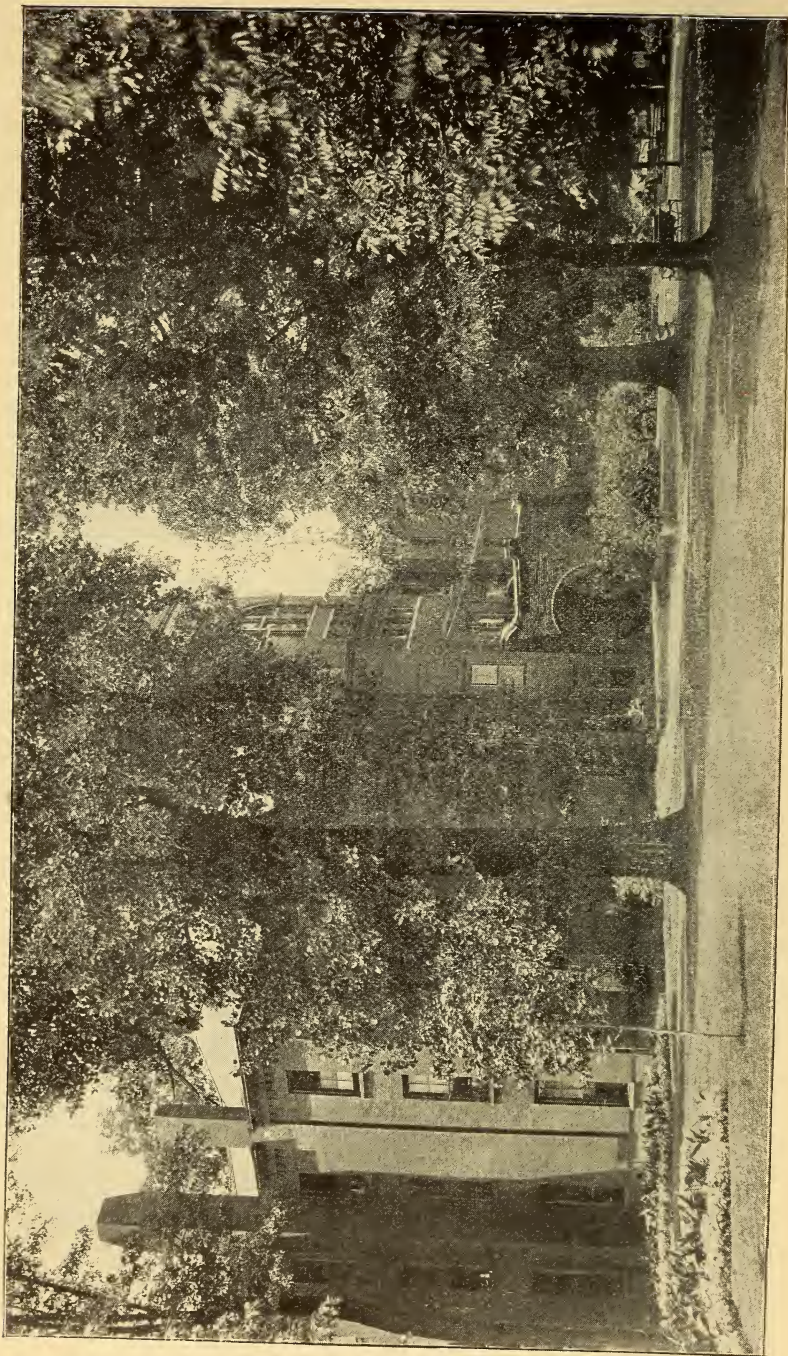
GENTLEMEN—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Tennessee Industrial School.

Very Respectfully,

W. R. COLE, *President.*



GROUP OF VIEWS OF TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



MAIN BOYS' AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

REPORT OF THE Tennessee Industrial School

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In compliance with the provisions of the law, being Section II, Chapter 195, of the Acts of 1891, we submit this, the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Tennessee Industrial School for the two years ending December 19, 1912. Attached hereto and made a part of our report is that of the Superintendent, which affords a very comprehensive and clear idea of the progress, condition, and work that has been done during the past two years at your institution, which we have the honor to supervise.

The organization has not been changed during the period covered by this report, and, therefore, the departments for both sexes of white and colored children are in operation, and these departments are separate and distinct from each other in obedience to the requirements of the statutes of the State, which direct, "That children of the white and colored races which may be committed to said school shall be kept entirely separate and apart from each other in every way, and they shall not be associated together on any pretense whatever, and the sexes shall have separate apartments." All pupils are being given general educational advantages, extending through the high school course of the State, supplemented by useful vocational instruction and training in the commercial, industrial and mechanical branches, which are splendidly designed and adapted to develop and arrange their lives along approved lines of useful, intelligent, and just and law-abiding citizenship. It is the peculiar province of the institution to develop character building along with the imparting of useful knowledge.

The management would be pleased if every citizen of Tennessee, who can conveniently do so, would avail himself of the opportunity of visiting the school and become acquainted with the methods employed, and the results that are being realized. It is a regrettable fact, indeed, that many of our intelligent and enlightened citizens have so little real knowledge of the scope and character of the work that is being done here for the homeless, dependent and waywardly inclined children of the State. The school is open to visitors every day except Saturday and Sunday, and on the latter day their presence will be welcomed at the chapel exercises held in the school's auditorium. Among the number of visitors who have inspected our plant during the past two years were many men and women who are thoroughly conversant with all the details of institutional life, and some are actively identified in an official way with effective organizations and associations engaged in the problem of child saving. They were greatly impressed with the specimens of the pupils' work examined and especially with the enthusiasm, happiness, and quiet, peaceable spirit, which they observed in the eight hundred children under our care. They pronounced the work here as comparing most favorably with the best schools of its kind that it has been their pleasure to visit. It has also been our pleasing privilege to hear many of those who have not been in sympathy with institutions and labored under the belief that the arrangements provided therein were ill advised and resulted in little more, if any, than a useless expenditure of money and effort, express themselves, after inspecting our appointments and work and acquainting themselves with the results that were being attained, to the effect that it was their belief that institutions of this kind constituted the ideal way for the state or nation to develop, protect, and care for its unfortunate and erringly inclined young.

The spirit of the institution is salutary, and the morale ever tends upward. Strict economy has been practiced and good judgment exercised in the expenditure of funds for support, and the manner in which these children are being maintained and educated refutes any argument to the contrary. The educational facilities are thorough and intensely practical and in every other

way conducive to good citizenship; the discipline, while of a firm character, is carefully tempered and administered kindly and judiciously; the health is being properly subserved and protected; amusements and diversions of a helpful and instructive nature are provided; and, in short, it has ever been and is now the pleasure as well as the duty of every member of the management to spare no effort to meet the necessities of the pupils in a pleasing manner, and it has also been the constant desire to make the children satisfied and contented and conditions pleasant and agreeable when such could be done without sacrificing or compromising the interest and purposes for which they are placed in our care. Hence, it should not be surprising that with few exceptions results of a permanent nature are accomplished in comparatively short periods of time. In all cases where the sentimentality of parents or relatives or others interested has not interfered, to the extent of forcing premature dismissals, the pupils have been greatly improved.

It has never been the aim of the management, nor do we think it should ever be, to make this institution wholly self-sustaining or conducted for direct financial profit to the State. To the constancy of parents or relatives or others interested has not interfered the care, education, and protection of the children committed to us, none of whom has ever left the school who has not been made to feel and understand that he had left a home where he would be ever welcome, and to which he could return should he be overtaken in his race of life by misfortune or adversity, so long as he governed himself by the dictates of honorable manhood. Many have been compelled to avail themselves of this privilege and their futures given needed protection. It is the particular desire and pleasure of the school to assist and honor the homeless boy or girl who has been made the victim of circumstances, over which he exercised no control, and has thereby been denied such educational opportunities as to enable him to successfully compete with the child of more favorable opportunities and environments. Many unfortunate children of this class have come to us, and have happily become the beneficiaries of such training and instruction as has enabled them not only to earn an honest liveli-

hood, but to also satisfy such laudable ambitions for the higher branches of education as they entertained.

The report of Superintendent Kilvington is particularly replete with the details of his enlightened and effective administration of the internal affairs of the school during the biennial period just ended and strongly commends itself to the careful and thoughtful consideration of each member of your Honorable Body. There will be found incorporated in his report, and to which your attention is earnestly called, complete financial statements and exhibits and statistical tables, affording exhaustive information pertaining to the receipts and disbursements of funds, together with an itemized inventory of assets and liabilities of the school, and complete data with reference to the pupils received, dismissed and remaining in school on December 19, 1912. The accuracy and correctness of these financial statements and exhibits have been verified by an expert accountant employed by us, and whose certificates are filed as a part of the report. It is quite clearly shown that the institution has been as economically managed as any other similar school in the United States, and considering the amount of money expended the results have been wonderful.

Particularly is it our desire to call your attention to the Superintendent's suggestions and appeal for additional funds for the support and improvement of the institution, all of which we unhesitatingly recommend. The growth of the institution necessitates continued improvements, and especially so if progressive ideas and methods are to prevail in its management; and, of course, repairs must be made as long as the institution is in existence. If you gentlemen would visit the school and inspect its departments and witness, as we have, the splendid results that have been accomplished with the available means at its command, and could hear the simple stories of reclamation and development and how many lives of uncertain careers have been turned into channels of usefulness and have secured for themselves independent homes and positions, we would have no doubt that each of you would favorably respond and thereby insure the institution's continued usefulness and efficiency. The school should not be re-

quired to make repairs and introduce improvements out of the present small per capita allowance provided for the children's support.

The frailties and imperfections of human nature and the temptations, to which the young are subjected during this age of reckless commercialism, and the good results accomplished by the school in turning many of those succumbing, to assets as citizens, well justifies every dollar expended in its behalf and the State of Tennessee will be saved many times more. We feel convinced you will agree with us that, if evil habits are to be corrected and future self-support rendered probable, it is vitally necessary that the proper stimuli be applied at the most hopeful time; that is, when the mind and temperament is most plastic. The wisdom and economy of the fact that it is better to prevent crime than to punish it, has been most satisfactorily demonstrated in the life of this institution, and we are delighted to see a wholesome growth of public sentiment demanding that the courts be something more than mere instruments for meting out punishment.

The suggested appropriations and recommendations are as follows:

Two cottages for small children, \$8,500 each.....	\$17,000 00
Furnishings and steam heating for the two cottages asked for	5,000 00
Furniture, equipment, and hot water tank for bath- ing purposes	10,000 00
Raising roof of auditorium and repairs on build- ings, sidewalks, fences, etc.	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$37,000 00</u>

Increase of per capita allowance from \$125.00 to \$150.00 per annum; amendment of law governing counties' representation by substituting scholastic population of 1910 for that of 1890 and each subsequent government census; passage of law for defraying the expense of transportation of committed children to the institution. The need of every item is most keenly felt, and it is our earnest belief that the appropriations are demanded, if the future effectiveness of the institution is to be guaranteed. The urgency of each of these needs and the causes and conditions

justifying them are clearly explained in detail in the Superintendent's report, to which we with confidence invite your attention.

We desire to gratefully acknowledge the \$19,000.00 given us by the last General Assembly for the erection of a dining room, kitchen and bakery building at the main boys' department, and for the extension and repairing of the steam heating system. These amounts have been used for the purposes directed much to the convenience and efficiency of the institution. The needs of these improvements had long been felt and the convenient arrangements provided therein reduce a great deal of the work required under the old conditions. As will be shown by the analyzed statements and expenditures appertaining to same, we found it necessary to spend nearly \$1,500.00 over the amounts appropriated in order to finish, properly equip, and furnish the building provided for, which deficit was partly paid by the proceeds of a donation from the estate of the late Marcus Cartwright, and the balance out of the children's living expenses.

We trust the work of the school and the manner in which it is being carried forward will merit your unqualified approval, and we feel assured that after due investigation you will find ample justification for the belief that the operation of the institution in its every particular is properly protecting and promoting the general welfare.

Very respectfully,

W. R. COLE, *President.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

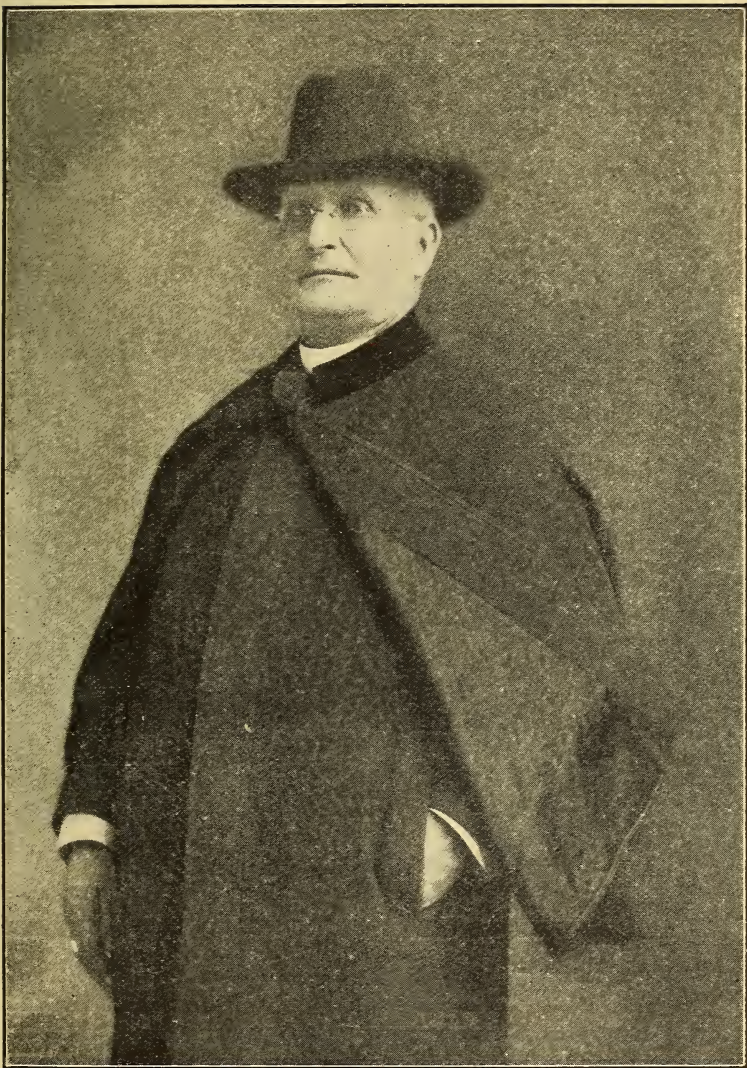
To the Honorable, the President and Board of Directors of the Tennessee Industrial School:

GENTLEMEN—It is my honor to submit herewith for your consideration the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the progress, condition, and needs of the Tennessee Industrial School, covering the two years ending December 19, 1912. In reviewing the past period I find that much has been accomplished, and possibly the best work has been done in the history of the institution. The methods employed have been progressive and were alike profitable and important in the redirection and development of the dependent and delinquent child. The influence of the institution is steadily increasing and its indispensable service to the State and the entire South is receiving more recognition each year. The organization remains practically the same. The highest and best manifestation of its efficiency is the great number of former pupils now holding lucrative positions and creditably discharging positions of trust and responsibility. The eagerness of the pupils to take advantage of their opportunities is a source of constant pleasure and affords, of course, the most solid food for future conclusions. For detailed information pertaining to the finances and population of the institution, your attention is most respectfully directed to the analyzed financial statements and statistical tables attached hereto and made a part of this report. I am satisfied that you will find them complete, accurate and interesting.

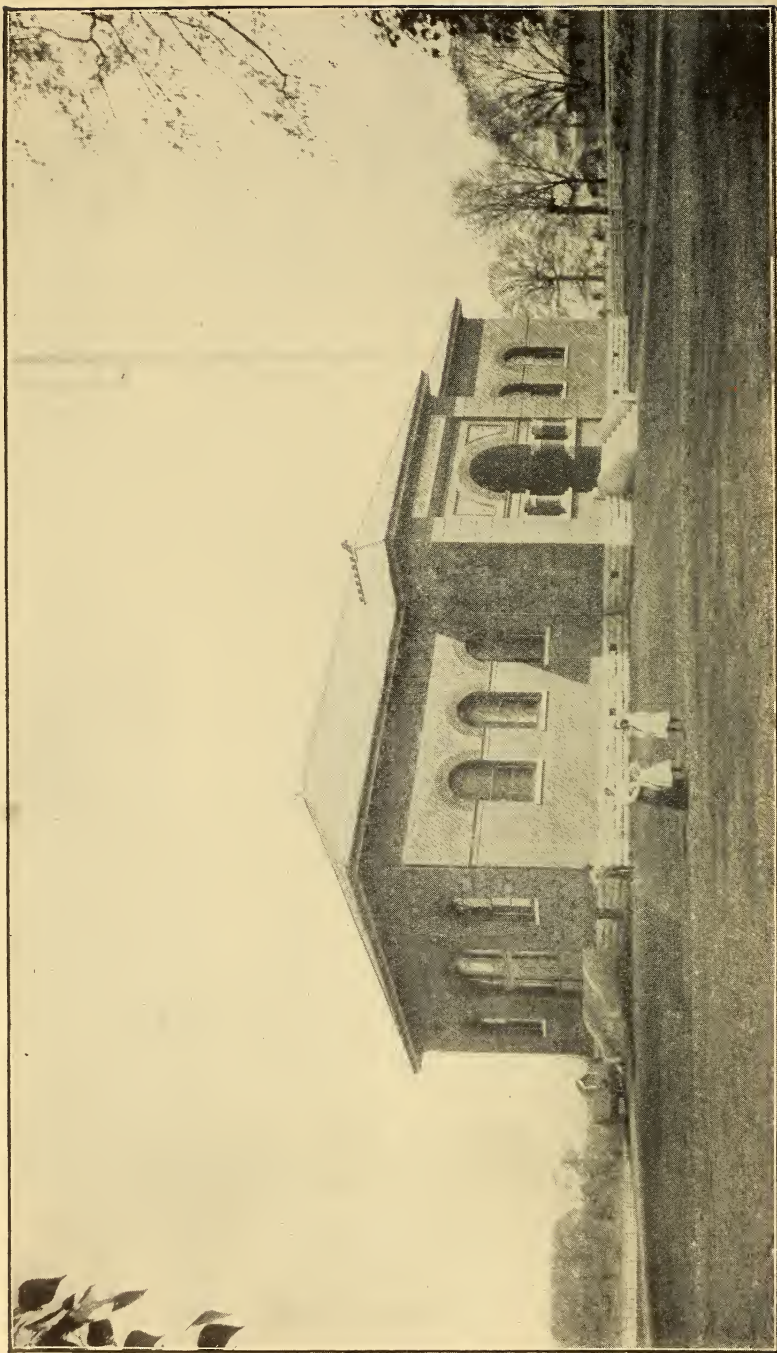
HEALTH. The general health of the pupils has been very good and especially so considering the usual depleted condition of a very large percentage of the children when they enter the institution, due to previous exposure, privation, and erroneous modes of living, thus dispossessing them of the requisite power to repel the attacks of diseases. Well regulated work and play has also contributed to this favorable condition of health. The hospital facilities and appointments are adequate, comfortable and modern and are in charge of skilled and faithful nurses. Some

arrangement should be made whereby special attention could be given at the school to the children having diseases and defects of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. As it is now, the children so affected must be sent to the offices of specialists of these branches under the care of an attendant, which is very inconvenient, as the school is three and one-half miles from the business section, and under the circumstances we, of course, cannot send them unless it is positively demanded. I would also suggest and urge the necessity of a law to compel the courts to have a doctor's certificate attached to the commitment of each child so placed in our care. The protection of the health of the institution imperatively demands such procedure, and I am reliably informed that this is required by law in the operation of institutions of similar character in other states.

DEPARTMENT. The general deportment of the pupils has afforded no reasonable grounds for complaint. Indeed, it deserves as a whole most favorable reference, and especially so as is the case when it is taken into consideration that the children committed to our care are usually those upon whom all remedies have been exhausted with poor results, and many constitute situations, to which nearly every form of human error has contributed. By administering the discipline carefully and suggestively, an attitude is engendered that quickly disabuses the pupil's mind of the idea that he possesses inherited rights to destroy his future and that of others interested. The pupils are made to truly feel and understand that their presence in the institution signifies another chance and a new environment. This feeling on their part will cause them to regard with reason and justice the restrictions imposed upon them, and with few exceptions results in their readily accepting the discipline subjected to as merited, no matter how distasteful some of its features may appear at first. The most potentially dangerous youth to society is the boy or girl who is frequently described by the parents as one led into wrong doing by others, for the reason this child can be prevailed upon to perform even desperate acts, which the so-called leader's judgment and conception of punishment would prevent him from doing.



W. C. KILVINGTON
SUPERINTENDENT



AUDITORIUM

In order to meet effectually the necessities of the morally weak, mentally retarded, and physically deficient, it requires tactful, just and sympathetic application of wise preventive agencies, intelligent corrective treatment, and proper knowledge of vocational standards. To properly diagnose a case for treatment, it is absolutely necessary in a large number of cases that scientific study be given past environment, early training, hereditary equipment, ancestral history, capacity for vocational training, and other causative factors responsible for the childhood not being normal. Nothing can contribute so much to this end as a mutual understanding, a common attitude, and a cheerful co-operation of the agencies working toward the realization of the same principles, standards, and ideals. This, we must painfully admit, cannot be accomplished in a short period of time. It might also be well to remember that the preservation of such good method cannot be maintained without occasional contention and conflict, as such fine spirit will need a harder and deeper foundation than complaisance and compromise. The price of success in this endeavor is invariably self-denial, hard work, hope, and courage. From this common understanding and co-operation a system would be inevitably evolved that would materially check the rapid increase of our burdens, resultant from the death, invalidism, and moral and mental breakdown of parents; bad hereditary tendencies and exposures of childhood to immoral and unfortunate social and industrial conditions; as it would be possible to reach the affected child with reconstructive power of personal influence and determined appeal to the inner moral nature during its susceptible years. I feel sure you will agree with me that there can be no substitute for the regenerating force of a living human personality and its stimulating influences and focal interest.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

It is the constant aim of the management to give the most thorough instruction in the literary department and at the same time provide most helpful industrial training. In the school of letters good work has been done, and the pupils' advancement is exceptionally encouraging, in view of the fact that many coming to us are backward and below grade due either to lack of opportunity or tru-

ancy. In order to keep both branches in operation during the entire day and to leave no drones in the hive, the children have in numbers been about equally divided in the literary and vocational branches. One-half of the pupils attend school in the forenoon, and the other half, in the afternoon; those going to school in the forenoon apply themselves in the afternoon to one or more of the various industrial, mechanical, or commercial vocations, and those going to school in the afternoon are employed likewise in the forenoon. General examinations for promotion are held after each session of ten months, and special examinations given as often as occasion may demand. In the Principal's report attached hereto will be found a statement of the grades taught and a detailed course of study to which your attention is called.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

In the shops the work has been well up to the standard and there is on every hand an abundant evidence of gratifying results. The interest manifested has been quite marked. Even though the pupil does not follow or work at the trade he has studied or learned here, he has by application thereto acquired faculty development of a distinct educational value, in that he has been taught to be observant and his hand, ear, and other organs trained to work in unison with his mind. Habits of carefulness, precision, perseverance, industry, and appreciation of well-ordered and tidily kept homes instilled in this way will surely have their imprint on his future efforts, be they exerted in a distinctly different field of endeavor, as the principles underlying success are the same in every field of labor and enterprise. The child seeing tangible results of his labor in his vocational assignment will thereby be encouraged to apply himself to the other vocations of life that he may enter after leaving the institution. If in early life some intelligible coordination be not established between mental and manual work, it will be found afterwards difficult to inculcate true respect for justice and constituted authority and a proper conception of the dignity of honest toil, and how requisite to success is constant application to assigned duty. Another feature not to be overlooked by any means is the resultant cultivation of taste and appreciation of the beautiful and orderly, which finds its most substantial

and delightful expression in the improvement of the conditions of the home, the cradle of the nation's thought, education, patriotism, and prosperity. As heretofore, the pupils, in addition to their literary or academic studies, extending through those found in the curricula of high schools, have been engaged in the following trades and industries:

TRADES AND INDUSTRIES TAUGHT. Architectural and mechanical drawing, bread making, barbershop work, broom making, blacksmithing, book-keeping, cabinet making, carpentry, care of steam boilers, cooking, dressmaking and embroidery, electrical work, farming, floriculture, harness and shoe repairing and shoe making, mattress and quilt making, painting, printing, steam laundering, storekeeping, shorthand and typewriting, telegraphy, tailoring, vegetable gardening, wood carving, work in the machine shop, work in hot beds and cold frames, and work in barn and care of stock.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTIONS. All of the brooms and bedding used in the institution have been manufactured by the children. Most of the clothing, furniture, ice, and many of the shoes have been made by them. They have done all the hauling and a great deal of the printing, painting, carpentering, blacksmithing, pipe laying, and other miscellaneous repair work. The conduct of the dairy has proved fairly productive and profitable. The farm, on account of unseasonable conditions, failed to yield as well as usual. The early crops were practically lost, but happily the later ones amply supplied our needs during the growing season. In the tabular part of this report will be found a statement of the kind of products raised and manufactured, together with the quantity consumed and the estimated value thereof.

FARM. No special class of boys have been used in the conduct of this important branch of industry. It has been our steady purpose to teach as many of the pupils as possible something of intensive farming. We believe it well that every boy, or girl for that matter, should understand something of the principles involved in the planting, treating, and gathering of the products of the soil, and of the persistent work so necessary to its

success. The importance of bringing the greatest practicable number of children in close touch with the plant life should be impressed particularly upon those handling the embryo man or woman, as there is nothing that can so well promote ennobling thought and buoyancy of mind as the beautiful tints and symmetry of the foliage of flowers, grasses, vines, and vegetable plants, whose pleasing beauties have ever defied the power and genius of pen, brush, and crayon. If mature persons must be so affected by this unconscious learning what must the impressionable, plastic mind of the youth experience? It is unquestionably true that every appeal to the finer nature, every broadening influence, every element of order and beauty, necessarily contributes its part to the uplift of the child and the formation of potent ideals for its guidance and direction to the goal of useful and well-rounded manhood. Hence, it is as said heretofore, our desire that the child come in contact with nature in a practical, sympathetic way that cannot be brought about by studying books, whereby he may learn by observation and experiment the work of moisture in air and soil, of its relationship to the roots and foliage, of the value of the dancing, elusive sunbeam, of the vital forces of the growing plants, and of the liberation of the elements of soil fertility. This is true education which cannot always be said of books, which although carefully selected, sometimes postpone rather than promote the purpose intended. These benefits and strength acquired in this way will finally radiate through the homes of the individuals who have been so employed, giving to each a love of the beauties of nature and thereby strongly stimulating correct principles of living.

MUSIC. The department of music is under the direction of competent teachers and has been a source of much pleasure and enjoyment to our population and visitors alike. The band concerts are largely attended by appreciative audiences from the city and surrounding community. The singing has contributed materially to engendering and maintaining a proper sense of reverence and a spirit of happiness. The methods used in the teaching of the songs have been of great value in strengthening the memory and arousing the child to a consciousness of his power

in this direction. The military band, composed of about fifty or more pieces, is still recognized as one of the best school bands in the country. It has never been the desire or intention of the management to make the instruction of this department a means of livelihood, nor to permit its study to interfere with the pupils' industrial, commercial or mechanical assignments. Due care has been exercised in the selection of the music for the library, and all endeavors have been used to create a love for the productions of the masters, and in this we believe we have been reasonably successful.

ATHLETICS. As heretofore all proper encouragement has been given to open air sports, and the officers and teachers have taken pleasure in giving a large share of their leisure time to coaching and directing the pupils in their various games. Playful rivalry is a part of a child's nature and should be controlled and not neglected or suppressed. It must not be lost sight of that recreation is essential to the normal life and the incorrect idea, which unfortunately sometimes is a common one, that play is an unnecessary luxury, should be dispelled. Hence, in our opinion, work cannot take the place of wholesome, well-directed diversion. There must be something more to develop deep breathing and symmetrical proportions of the physique, which is supplied by gymnastics. It is our experience, and we have never seen it disputed by competent authority, that participation in athletic contests very materially assists in the overcoming of diffidence, in the realization of latent power, and the development of quick mental grasp and the power of quick decision. This mental alertness in itself would justify more than reasonable indulgence. The teams representing the School in the past two years have been quite successful and as usual have displayed fine spirit and admirable sand.

POPULATION. The average daily attendance during the biennial period just closed was 788.64 pupils, which is the highest yet attained in the history of the institution. The fact that there were nine pupils fewer remaining in school on December 20, 1912, than there were December 20, 1910, two years ago, is due to the fact that an exceptionally large num-

ber of pupils returned home a few days prior to the close of the current fiscal year. On December 20, 1910, there were in school 796 pupils. There were enrolled during the fiscal years, ending December 19, 1911, and December 19, 1912, 316 and 286 pupils, respectively. During the same periods of time we dismissed 339 and 272 pupils, respectively. Thus the number of pupils present on December 20, 1911, were 773, and on December 20, 1912, there were 787 pupils. Full detailed information as to the sex and color of pupils present, admitted and dismissed will be found in appended statistical tables, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Since the opening of the institution, December 15, 1886, to December 19, 1912, 6,293 pupils have been received and 5,506 dismissed. Of the number received, 4,900 were white boys, 1,101 white girls, 262 colored boys, and 30 colored girls; of the number dismissed, 4,329 were white boys, 899 white girls, 255 colored boys, and 23 colored girls. Of the 787 pupils in school on December 20, 1912, 571 were white boys, 202 white girls, 7 colored boys, and 7 colored girls, who were being paid for as follows:

By the State of Tennessee:

White boys	397
White girls	159
Colored boys	3
Colored girls	6—565

By Blount, Bradley, Coffee, Davidson, Lauderdale, Maury, Monroe, Moore, Overton, Roane, and Wilson Counties:

White boys	70
White girls	33
Colored boys	3
Colored girls	1—107

By private individuals:

White boys	104
White girls	10
Colored boys	1—115

Total787

Of the 796 pupils in school at the close of the biennial fiscal year December 19, 1910, there were 559 State wards, 108 county wards, and 129 private pay wards. Of the 602 admitted during

the past two fiscal years, there were 158 white boys, 54 white girls, 5 colored boys, and 4 colored girls, committed by the judges and chairmen of the several county courts of Tennessee, to be maintained at the expense of the State; 67 white boys, 21 white girls, 2 colored boys, and 6 colored girls were committed in excess of the quotas of the committing counties at the expense of these counties themselves. The remaining 251 white boys, 31 white girls, and 3 colored boys were enrolled with us as private pay wards, to be paid for by private individuals interested—parents, guardians, relatives, and friends. Of the 611 pupils dismissed during the same period, 303 were State pupils, 58 county pupils, and 250 private pay pupils.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

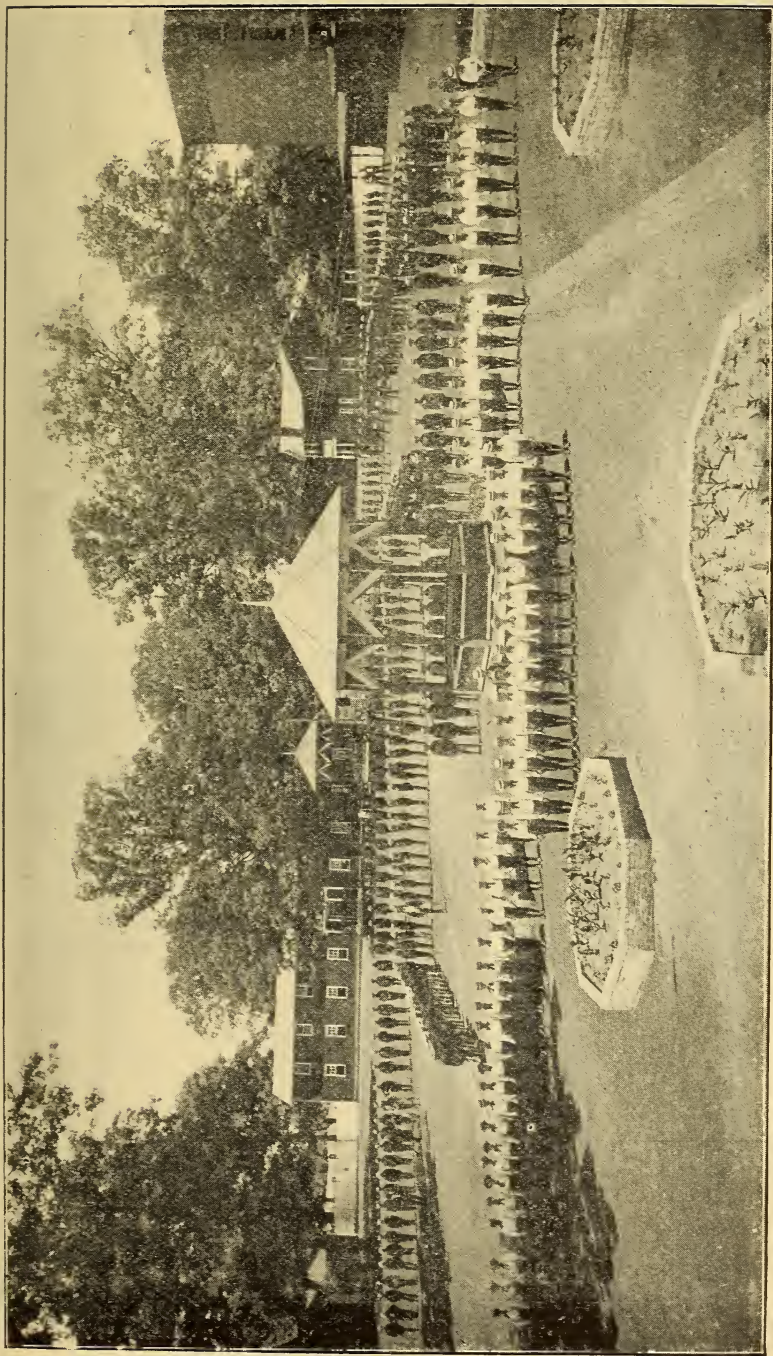
It will be seen by a perusal of the appended tabulated statement of affairs pertaining to the financial condition of the institution that we have expended during the biennial period just closed \$9,916.19 for improvements and repairs. This amount was paid out of our per capita allowance or living expenses. The following improvements and repairs have been made:

A new wooden walk was laid from the administration building to the large girls' department and intermediate buildings. The old one was badly worn out, and we were thus compelled to replace it. Two years ago we recommended that this walk, together with others around the different buildings, be replaced with cement or concrete pavements. We had the measurements taken and estimates made of the amount that would be required to meet this demand, but the Legislature failed to take any action. The cement walk leading from the road to the main entrance of the auditorium had crumbled badly and became so unattractive that we also replaced it with a concrete pavement. A cold storage plant of substantial proportions was constructed, this being rendered necessary by our having to tear away our old plant located on the site of the new dining room and kitchen building. The new plant is modern and sanitary and was well built. It contains three rooms and is ample for our needs. A cold water arrangement was installed whereby the water is cooled through coils laid on the ice benches. The want of this improvement has been felt for many

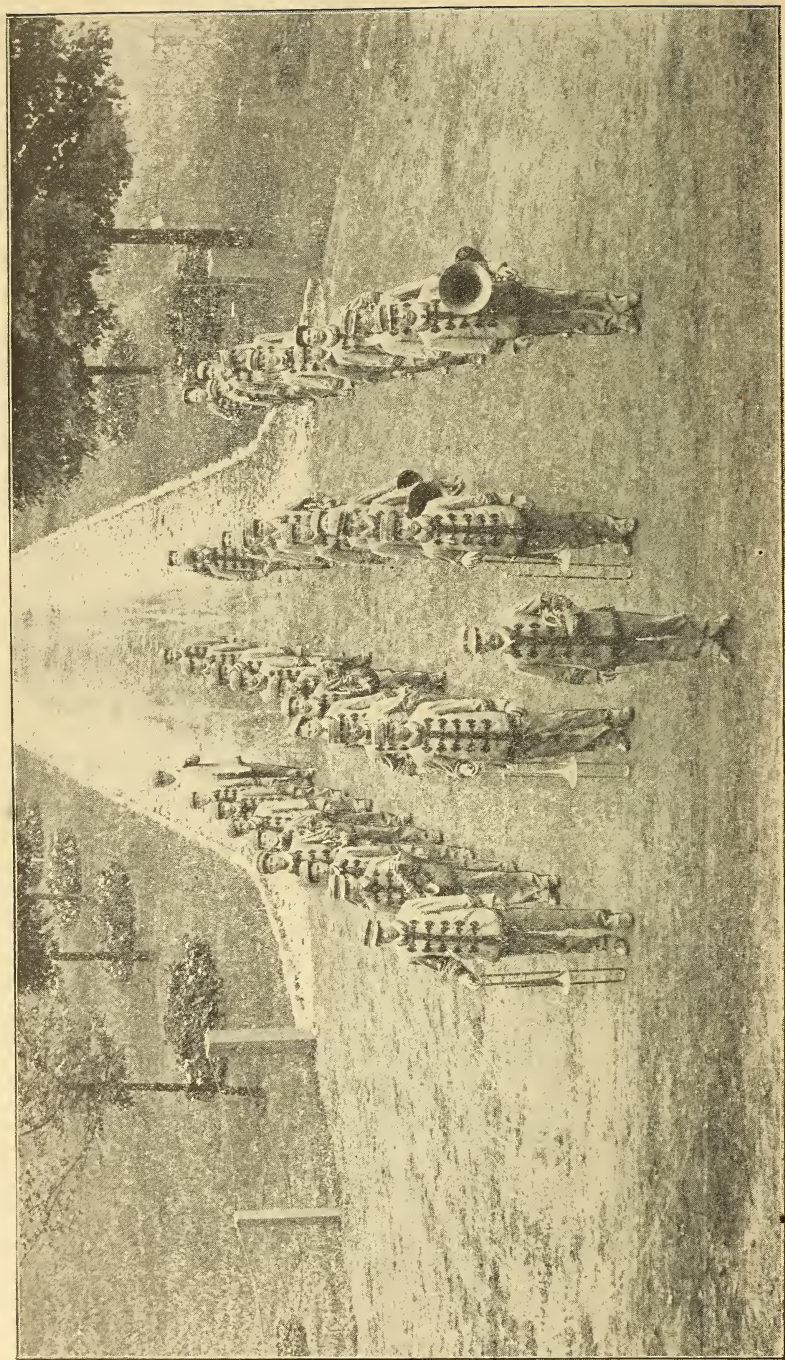
years. The blackboards have been thoroughly overhauled and those beyond repair replaced with new ones. The large boys' emergency play ground was recovered with cinders and other incidental repair work done necessary to put it in good condition, which involved a considerable outlay of expense. A number of roofs were repaired and repainted. The top of the chimneys of several of the departments became unsafe, and we found it necessary to retop them, using cement mortar. A hot water system was installed at the green-house and other repair work done at this department. More or less repair work had to be done on the fences, shop floors, etc. New park benches were purchased for the front lawn, the old ones having become unfit for further use. The laundry appliances, boilers, and stoves have necessitated many repairs. It was also found needful to have much plumbing repair work done. The boys did a material part of the work incident to these numerous improvements and repairs, and had this not been the case the amount paid out for this purpose would have been much larger.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The last General Assembly of Tennessee in recognition of our imperative needs in the way of funds for extraordinary repairs and the erection of necessary buildings responded to our appeal by appropriating \$4,000.00 for the repairing and extension of the steam heating system, and \$15,000.00 for the erection of a dining room and kitchen building for the main boys' department. These funds were duly applied for the purposes intended, as is shown by vouchers on file. The old kitchens, bakery, and cold storage room were torn away, and on this site stands erected a handsome two story brick building well adapted to the purpose desired. A Paul direct heating system was installed at the seventh division, and a Paul vacuum system attached to the heating plant of the main building. One of the old dining rooms has been refurnished and is being used for sleeping quarters for a number of the employees, who had rooms in the general hospital building. The other division dining room has been repainted and equipped and is used as a general reading room and library, relieving a long keenly felt need.



DRESS PARADE



THE BAND

In the financial exhibits of this report will be found an analyzed statement of the expenditures, to which your attention is earnestly directed. In order to complete the dining room building and properly equip and furnish it, we were forced to spend in excess of the appropriation \$1,454.33, and which amount was paid in part by a donation of \$970.00, the proceeds of the \$1,000.00 bequest by the late Marcus Cartwright, and for which we make grateful acknowledgment. The remaining \$484.33 was paid from our sustenance funds. It may not be amiss to state that considerable expense was also incurred in making suitable provision for the temporary kitchens during the time the new building was in process of erection. This expense was not taken into consideration at the time the cost of this new building was estimated.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY. The following is a summary of our financial receipts and disbursements for the past two fiscal years ending December 19, 1912:

From the State of Tennessee we have received \$139,338.55 for maintenance of State pupils; from various counties of Tennessee, we have received \$26,001.38 on account of county pay wards; for board and tuition in the private pay wards, there has been received \$32,240.26; from the sale of live stock \$281.25; from sundry sales of produce—eggs, empty barrels, junk, etc., \$144.24; from refunded expense \$609.76; and from donations \$1,100.00. Thus, the total receipts for the biennial fiscal year amount to \$199,715.47.

During this same period of time we have expended on account of food, \$63,253.08; for clothing and bedding \$17,767.27; for salaries, \$61,103.20; for transportation and returning, \$540.73; and for maintenance expense, \$56,961.96; thus the total expenditures amount to \$199,626.24.

The cash receipts during the two years exceeded the disbursements to the amount of \$89.23, this together with a cash credit balance of \$28.05 with the State Comptroller on December 20, 1910, leaves the institution with a cash credit balance of \$117.28 in the Comptroller's office on December 19, 1912. The tabulated statement of financial accounting, submitted with and filed as a part of this report, also exhibits outstanding bills amounting to

\$3,072.36. We have owing us from Blount, Bradley, Davidson, Hamilton, Lauderdale, Maury, Monroe, Overton, Putnam, Roane, White and Wilson Counties for maintenance of county pay wards the amount of \$2,965.02, thus making a surplus on December 19, 1912 of \$9.94.

The correctness of these financial statements has been verified by an expert accountant, whose certificates are incorporated in this report. The originals are on file in our office.

OUR NEEDS. Two cottages for small children are needed, the erection of which will not only relieve the present crowded condition, but will enable us to separate many of the smaller children from the larger ones. The building which we rented for the colored children proved entirely inadequate for them and we were forced to move the eighth division, numbering about fifty of our smallest boys, and give their building to the colored children. We were then compelled to use the small girls' cottage for the boys of the eighth division, thereby necessitating the removal of the small girls to the main girls' department. Of course, this brought about a crowded condition at the latter department, which should be at once relieved. The institution has for many years suffered from lack of floor space, and the urgency of this need has been presented to the legislative bodies of the State from time to time. A special appeal was made to the last General Assembly and the visiting investigating committees of this body, after an unusually careful investigation, recognized our wants in that direction and favorably reported an appropriation for the erection of these two cottages, and as a result this item was included in the general appropriation bill, and it is much to be regretted that in the reconsideration of the bill this item among others was stricken out. The estimated cost of these two cottages is \$8,500.00 each, and we believe can be comfortably furnished and equipped and steam heated for \$5,000.00.

A large portion of our furniture, furnishings, and appliances are worn out and should be replaced with new ones. The increased growth of the institution demands additional equipment along this line, in order that the needs and comforts of the children be properly and effectively met. To particularize:

The wooden bedsteads in the dormitories which were made by the children, and which have been in use about twenty years, should be replaced with new ones. We suggest iron bedsteads for the reason that they are more durable, sanitary and economical, and will enable us to do the work of the dormitories with far less labor. We say economical because of the present high price of wood and the longer serviceability of those made of iron. The equipment and appliances in the steam laundry at the main boys' department is beyond repair and is not only giving very unsatisfactory service, but is somewhat unsafe. This equipment was purchased second handed more than twenty years ago. I, therefore, earnestly recommend that new machinery be purchased and installed and this necessary department be enlarged. The machine shop is seriously handicapped because of lack of tools and appliances to do the great amount of repair work that must be done yearly in and around the institution. Additional equipment will add greatly to the facilities for the instruction and training of the pupils in this branch of industry. The department of telegraphy and shorthand should have additional equipment to meet in a satisfactory way the demands of modern commercial education. The school room furniture with few exceptions is greatly in need of repair, and much of it should be replaced with new equipment of a hygienic nature. A large hot water tank for bathing purposes at the boys' department should be constructed or installed at the earliest possible time. The old tank which had been used for this purpose became unsafe, through long continued usage, thereby compelling us to tear it away. Since then an improvised steam connection has been used for heating the bathing water, but this is costly, inconvenient and unsatisfactory. An appropriation of \$10,000.00 will enable us to purchase the additional equipment and furniture needed and put the old in a satisfactory condition.

A number of new floors should be put in and many of the walls repaired. The auditorium roof should be raised to take out the sag which causes the slate to break and a resultant leakage whenever it rains. We have expended more or less money in repairing the old roof, but under the circumstances only temporary relief has been secured. The barns and outhouses which were

at first constructed of cheap material are badly in need of heavy repairs. The sheds are practically without roof and the farming implements, wagons, etc., are exposed to the weather and are thereby being materially injured. The fences and walks are also in bad condition and should be given immediate attention. The fence enclosing the property of the institution was built nearly thirty years ago, and you can readily see that it has given splendid service. With our fences in this shape we have experienced much difficulty in keeping stock out of our garden and grounds. We estimate that with the use of the pupils' labor all these repairs can be satisfactorily made with an appropriation of \$5,000.00.

The most rigid economical methods have been employed during the past two years in order to enable us to keep our expenses within our income, which is by law fixed at the rate of \$125.00 per annum, out of which amount we must feed, clothe, educate, pay officers and teachers, medical and surgical bills, and otherwise maintain our population. Moreover, we have found it necessary to make ordinary repairs resulting from wear and tear and pay rent on property, on which some of our departments are located. These conditions and the considerable advance in the cost of dry goods, manufacturing material, fuel, and labor since our per capita was fixed at \$125.00 per annum, and the adoption of modern methods necessitating the use of more floor space for the children and thereby compelling a larger expenditure of money for heat, lighting, salaries, and the keeping up of repairs, we feel fully justifies the increase of the per capita allowance to \$150.00 per annum. Hence, we are constrained to ask that this increased allowance be granted, in order that our numerous needs and demands, which are constantly growing, be comfortably cared for and met. It has been our observation, supported by investigations made during the past year or so, that, as a rule, schools of a similar character have per capita allowances ranging from \$160.00 to \$360.00 per annum. The small acreage owned by the institution also compels us to purchase feed for the stock and dairy cattle and to rent pasturage, thereby requiring a material outlay of expense. We understand that the three insane hospitals, the Old Soldiers' Home, and other State institutions, located beyond the

confines of large cities, have several hundred acres of land at their disposal, which plays a potent part in reducing their living expenses. It is unquestionably true that this institution occupies a most important place between the public school system and the penal institutions of Tennessee. The blind, insane, and others mentally and physically defective must be cared for and educated as a matter of justice and charity, and in a manner consistent with the advanced Christian civilization the people of this State represent, but the possibilities for compensating or reimbursing the State for the funds expended in behalf of these classes is insignificant when compared to those splendid possibilities of being repaid by the child of circumstance who has been redirected, reclaimed, and developed at this institution. * If the homeless and dependent child is not educated, protected, and properly restrained, the probabilities are that he will not only be a menace to society, but will likely become a financial burden to the State by reason of commission of crime and subsequent capture, prosecution, and incarceration in penal institutions. The mention of the immense amount of revenue that is spent annually in this manner is, I feel, sufficient to satisfy any man of sound business judgment that the money spent in making this institution supremely effective is an investment that will yield the State in the future generous dividends. We should not be so crippled financially that the work of the institution must be confined to healing old sores, but so provided for that its influence relative to the proper government of the youth of Tennessee should radiate throughout the State and curb the novice in waywardness without his having to be placed in our care and custody. The more efficient our organization becomes, the shorter the probable period of detention of committed children, and thus you can readily see the justice and good economy and wisdom, involved in our request. I am convinced that proper consideration of this matter will conclusively show that the State cannot invest its funds to better advantage, and the large number of tax payers, former beneficiaries of this institution's training, will bear ample testimony in support of this statement.

We deem it proper and advisable that the present General Assembly amend Section 14, Chapter 195, Acts of 1891, with refer-

ence to the admission of pupils and the proportionate allotment of State scholarships to each of the several counties in the State, so that the basis of representation shall be governed by the scholastic consus of 1910 and each subsequent government census instead of the scholastic census of 1890 as now obtains. That is, that each county in the State be entitled to one child in this institution, to be maintained at the expense of the State, for every eleven hundred scholastic population or majority fraction thereof.

It is our feeling that the advantages and benefits of the institution are not justly equalized over the entire State. For instance, the counties in the extreme eastern and western sections of Tennessee are subjected to much greater expense in placing children in our care and custody than the county in which we are located and those adjoining. We would, therefore, recommend that provision be made by law whereby the expense incurred in placing committed children in our care and custody be paid out of available funds in the treasury on properly certified bills of cost. In our opinion this could be more satisfactorily handled between the various judges and chairmen of the several county courts of Tennessee and the Comptroller's office. There is a law somewhat similar to that, with reference to the expense of transportation of the students to and from the State University. In many instances the door of hope is closed in the face of a child for the reason that the county in which he resides does not have available funds for, or is not disposed to incur such expense as may be necessary, in placing him here.

RECAPITULATION OF NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The improvements and needs for which the Legislature now in session cannot be too strongly urged to favorably consider are as follows:

Two cottages for small children, \$8,500.00 each, \$17,000.00; furnishings and steam heating for same, \$5,000.00; furniture, furnishing equipment, appliances, tools, and hot water tank for bathing purposes, etc., \$10,000.00; raising roof of auditorium and repairs on buildings, floors, walls, barns, sidewalks, fences, etc., \$5,000.00; increase of per capita allowance from \$125.00 to

\$150.00 per annum. Amendment of law governing counties' representation by substituting scholastic population of 1910 for that of 1890 and each subsequent government census; passage of law for defraying the expense of transportation of committed children to the institution.

We most earnestly trust that the members of the present Legislature of Tennessee will give the needs and demands herein enumerated the favorable consideration so richly deserved. If they could truly feel and understand the conditions, under which we are laboring and the handicaps we are consequently subjected to, and how important and urgent these necessities are to the general welfare of the unfortunate child of circumstance of this Commonwealth, we feel quite confident that each member of that honorable body would respond most cheerfully to these most necessary requirements of this State's noblest and most productive charity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The services rendered gratis by Drs. Hale and Cullom again demand the expression of our deep gratitude. We have found ourselves constrained to call upon these charitably disposed gentlemen an exceedingly large number of times during the two years, and they have responded with the same cheerful willingness which has been so characteristic of their charity extended us for the past seventeen years. Dr. Hale's refusal to accept financial compensation for his professional services has placed us under many deep and lasting obligations to him particularly.

To you, the members of the Board of Directors, who have guided the administration of the affairs of the great trust reposed in my hands, I am extremely grateful for your continued uniform consideration, sympathy, confidence, and counsel. Your recognition and approval of our efforts has been comforting in our many trials and labors and will remain as a constant inspiration for earnest future endeavors. Your unselfish work in behalf of the State, I feel confident, must be appreciated.

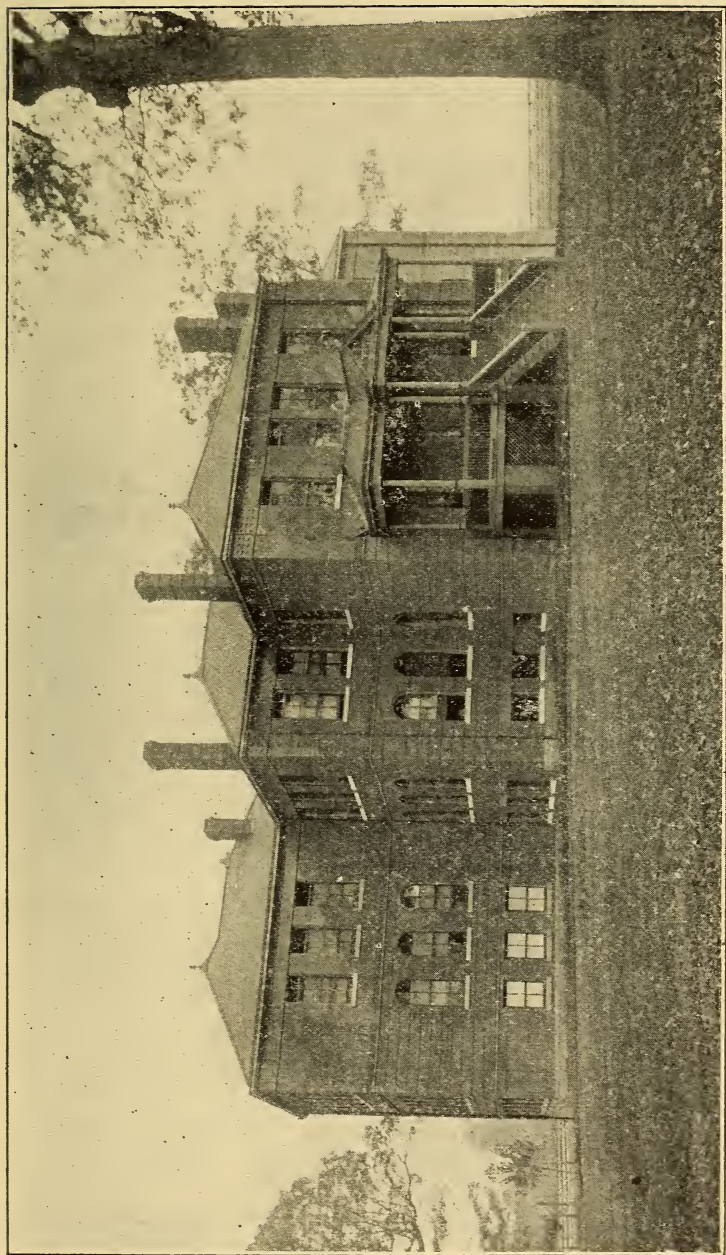
I am also deeply grateful and obligated to the loyal officials and teachers who have assisted me, and whose fidelity to assigned duties, unlimited patience to detail, and untiring efforts have con-

tributed so very materially to whatever measure of success that has attended the administration of the school affairs during the period just ended. In most instances every call for extra service, and these have been many, have met with cheerful response, which manifestation and devotion to the work is highly commendable and deserves a special expression of gratitude. In an institution where the demand for character development is so stressed, the attitude of officers and employees is of great import and has a correspondingly important influence over the children. Hence, it may readily be seen just how essential to desired progress and efficiency in conscientious service and intelligent co-operation, and when such good fortune is ours why we should feel so deeply appreciative.

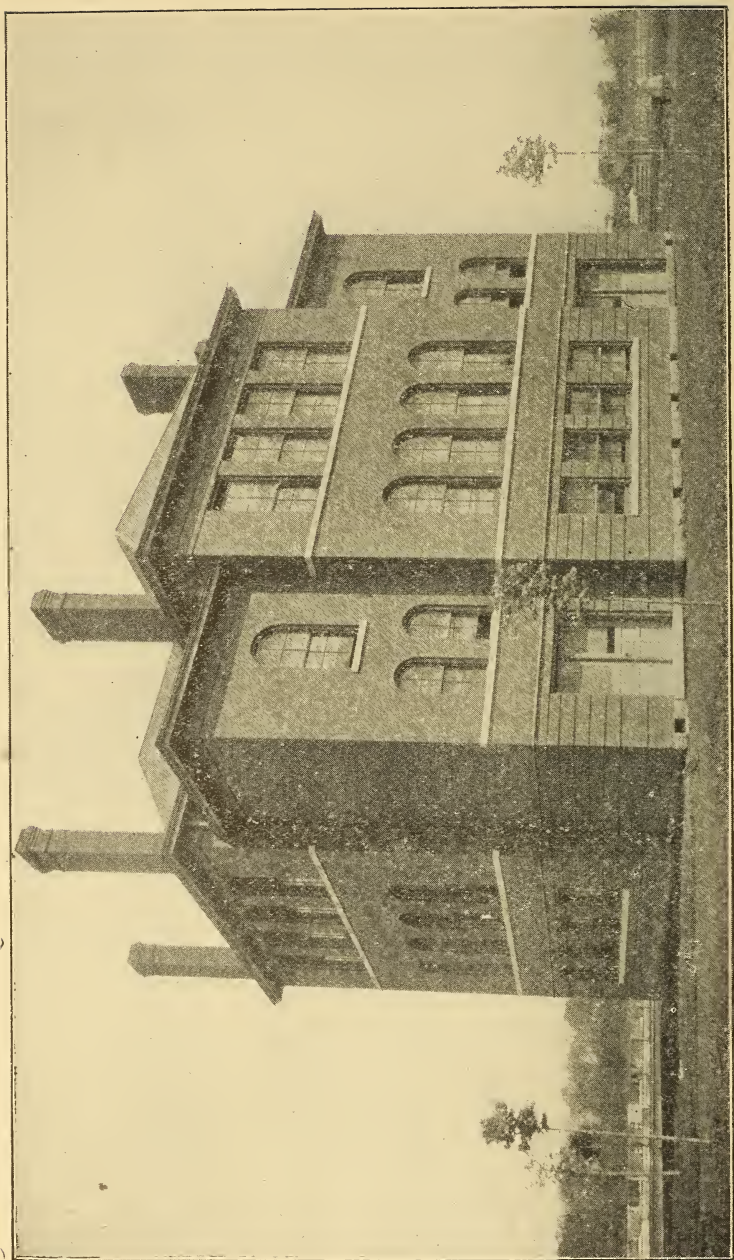
To the Supreme Adviser who has so continuously extended over us His wings of protecting care in the past, we voice our thankfulness, and we trust that what we have attempted to do has been pleasing, that our work will continue to find favor in His sight, and that we shall never cease to refer the feeble efforts of our natures to His divine direction.

Very respectfully,

W. C. KILVINGTON, *Superintendent.*



LARGE GIRLS' BUILDING



SMALL BOYS' BUILDING—SEVENTH DIVISION

BIENNIAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

 Exhibiting Receipts and Disbursements for Biennial Fiscal Year Ending
 December 19, 1912.

SUSTENANCE FUNDS.

	For the fiscal years ending		
	December	December	
<i>Income—</i>	19, 1911	19, 1912	Total
State Wards	\$69,263 40	\$70,075 15	\$139,338 55
County Pay Wards	13,131 04	12,870 34	26,001 38
Private Pay Wards	16,795 37	15,444 92	32,240 29
Sale of Live Stock	123 00	158 25	281 25
Sale of Produce	52 65	91 59	144 24
Refunded Expense	220 87	388 89	609 76
Donations		1,100 00	1,100 00
Totals	\$99,586 33	\$100,129 14	\$199,715 47

	For the fiscal years ending		
	December	December	
<i>Disbursements—</i>	19, 1911	19, 1912	Total
Food	\$31,246 46	\$32,006 62	\$63,253 08
Clothing and Bedding	8,785 22	8,982 05	17,767 27
Salaries	30,959 07	30,144 13	61,103 20
Transportation and Returning ...	388 89	151 84	540 73
Maintenance Expense	28,188 77	28,773 19	56,961 96
Totals	\$99,568 41	\$100,057 83	\$199,626 24

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts from December 19, 1910, to December 19, 1912	\$199,715 47
Total Disbursements from December 19, 1910, to December 19, 1912	199,626 24
Excess receipts	89 23
Cash credit balance December 20, 1910.....	28 05
Credit balance with Comptroller Dec. 20, 1912..\$	117 28
Due from Blount, Bradley, Davidson, Hamilton, Lauderdale, Maury, Monroe, Overton, Putnam, Roane, White, and Wilson Counties on account of maintenance of County Pay Wards	2,965 02—\$3,082 30

Unpaid Accounts.

American Bread Co.	\$ 637 50
Burk & Co.	728 25
Thos. Holt	335 10
St. Bernard Coal Co.	1,371 51— 3,072 36
Surplus December 19, 1912	\$ 9 94

ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.

EXHIBIT A.

For Year Ending December 19, 1911.

Amusements	\$ 26 15
Burial expenses	123 00
Drugs, medicines, surgical supplies, etc.	1,078 64
Farm, dairy and domestic productions.....	4,781 34
Freight, express and drayage.....	40 19
Fuel	4,679 10
Furniture and house furnishings.....	1,059 02
Hardware, implements and tools	543 43
Ice and water	1,117 72
Laundry supplies, soaps, etc.	1,449 23
Lights and power	1,602 72
Live stock, vehicles and harness	561 90
Postage, stationery, telephone, telegrams, school books and sup- plies, newspapers, etc.....	1,962 93
Power house	348 57
Refunds	298 85
Repairs	5,956 59
Rent	868 75
Sanitation	409 45
Supplies for farm	602 95
Supplies for manufacturing departments	409 96
Miscellaneous expenses	268 28
Total	<hr/> \$28,188 77

EXHIBIT B.

For Year Ending December 19, 1912.

Amusements and newspapers	\$ 237 80
Burial expense	251 00
Drugs, medicine, surgical and ocular expenses, etc.....	806 48
Freight, drayage and express	66 57
Fuel	3,950 35
Furniture and furnishings	1,971 86
Farm and dairy expense	5,670 13
Hardware, implements and tools	489 50
Ice and water	1,280 92
Improvements and repairs	3,959 60
Laundry supplies	184 05
Lights, power, and matches	1,553 10
Live stock, vehicles and harness	175 20
Postage, stationery, telephone, telegrams, and office supplies....	791 02
Power house and heating	422 59
Refunds	245 47
Rent	827 75
Sanitation, soap, blacking, polish, etc.	1,934 73
Supplies—Farm and dairy	112 50
Supplies manufacturing departments	2,327 20

ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE EXPENSE—EXHIBIT B—*Concluded.*

School books and supplies	\$ 905 14
Miscellaneous expense	610 23
Totals	<u>\$28,773 19</u>
Total maintenance expense for two years	<u>\$56,961 96</u>

STATEMENT

Exhibiting Monthly Income from All Sources for Biennial Fiscal Year,
Ending December 19, 1912.

	1911	1912
January 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	\$ 4,982 64	\$ 5,143 27
State wards	5,930 04	5,901 96
February 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	2,247 10	928 00
State wards	5,928 67	5,976 97
March 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	734 10	934 83
State wards	5,342 66	5,595 42
April 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	6,062 15	5,502 20
State wards	5,912 92	5,941 69
May 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	1,165 36	775 33
State wards	5,735 16	5,703 65
June 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	548 55	848 11
State wards	5,899 90	5,918 40
July 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	5,584 89	4,210 64
State wards	5,705 02	5,711 53
August 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	808 77	1,806 75
State wards	5,846 13	5,862 23
September 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	1,029 58	1,183 93
State wards	5,844 42	5,892 03
October 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	4,778 01	5,368 83
Donations		970 00
State wards	5,689 95	5,736 53
November 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	1,832 57	1,068 82
Donations		130 00
State wards	5,777 63	6,022 86
December 19—Private and county pay wards, sundry sales, and refunded expense.....	549 21	1,183 28
State wards	5,650 90	5,811 88
Totals	<u>\$99,586 33</u>	<u>\$100,129 14</u>
Total receipts for two years		<u>\$199,715 47</u>

STATEMENT

Exhibiting Monthly Disbursements and Pay Roll for Biennial
Fiscal Year, Ending December 19, 1912.

	1911	1912
January 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	\$ 8,477 45	\$ 8,412 65
Pay roll	2,538 40	2,687 49
February 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	5,337 57	4,166 63
Pay roll	2,533 51	2,625 95
March 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	3,552 60	3,897 02
Pay roll	2,665 97	2,667 68
April 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	8,666 79	8,892 99
Pay roll	2,576 96	2,562 13
May 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	3,106 53	3,859 26
Pay roll	2,651 48	2,612 60
June 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	3,173 73	4,184 43
Pay roll	2,680 88	2,511 64
July 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	11,121 45	7,580 78
Pay roll	2,639 66	2,499 54
August 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	4,071 33	5,310 15
Pay roll	2,689 15	2,467 34
September 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	3,834 88	4,367 08
Pay roll	2,656 19	2,567 53
October 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	8,158 12	9,405 98
Pay roll	2,618 35	2,644 67
November 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	4,497 50	4,669 77
Pay roll	2,699 53	2,650 68
December 19—Food, clothing and bedding, maintenance expense, etc.	3,945 07	4,218 42
Pay roll	2,675 31	2,631 42
Totals	<u>\$99,568 41</u>	<u>\$100,057 83</u>
Total disbursements for two years		\$199,626 24

DOMESTIC PRODUCE USED.

EXHIBIT A.

Year Ending December 19, 1911.

Farm and Dairy Products.

Name	Quantity	Estimated Value
Beets	71 barrels	\$ 125 50
Beans	316 "	548 75

DOMESTIC PRODUCE USED—EXHIBIT A—*Concluded.*

Cucumbers	39	barrels	\$ 97 00
Cabbage	32	"	78 75
Greens	634½	"	640 00
Irish potatoes	60½	"	201 50
Lettuce	61	"	82 00
Onions	144½	"	283 00
Peas	20	"	29 50
Radishes	116	"	140 00
Squash	236	"	381 00
Turnips	365	"	427 50
Tomatoes	66½	bushels	62 25
Hay			300 00
Total			\$3,396 75
Dairy products			3,722 80
Ice			872 12

Total domestic products used
during the year

\$7,991 67

EXHIBIT B.

Year Ending December 19, 1912.

Farm and Dairy Products.

Name	Quantity	Estimated Value
Beets	36½ barrels	\$ 62 28
Beans	321 "	757 35
Butterbeans	8¾ bushels	35 00
Cucumbers	10 barrels	26 25
Cabbage	70 "	92 50
Greens	295 "	295 00
Irish potatoes	91 "	367 50
Lettuce	38 "	38 00
Onions	72 "	185 00
Pepper	20 bushels	30 00
Radishes	37 barrels	86 50
Squash	76½ "	83 05
Turnips	318 "	357 75
Tomatoes	889½ bushels	303 10
Hay		300 00
Total		\$3,022 28
Dairy products		3,770 80
Brooms manufactured	\$276 00	
Ice manufactured	600 13—	876 13

Total domestic products used
during the year

7,669 21

Grand total for two years

\$15,660 88

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Receipts.

House Bill No. 1006, Chapter 72, Public Acts of
1911:

For dining room, kitchen, and bakery.....\$15,000 00
For repair and extension of heating system..... 4,000 00

Total \$19,000 00

The above appropriations have been expended for the purposes for which same were intended, as shown by vouchers Nos. 1 to 30 inclusive, on file.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid as per Vouchers.

1911			
Dec. 22	No. 1	T. J. Mooney & Co.	\$ 1,750 00
Dec. 23	No. 2	Morris Weinberger	300 00
1912			
Jan. 6	No. 3	Morris Weinberger	150 00
Mar. 16	No. 4	Fulcher Brick Co.	1,000 00
Mar. 28	No. 5	W. B. Smith	45 00
Mar. 30	No. 6	T. J. Mooney & Co.	1,000 00
Apr. 20	No. 7	Morris Weinberger	175 00
Apr. 20	No. 8	Asmus & Norton	250 00
Apr. 27	No. 9	Fulcher Brick Co.	1,500 00
May 3	No. 10	W. B. Smith	15 00
May 10	No. 11	Clayton Paving Co.	160 50
May 17	No. 12	Fulcher Brick Co.	1,500 00
May 24	No. 13	Robinson & Christman	3,000 00
June 6	No. 14	T. J. Mooney & Co.	1,000 00
June 8	No. 15	P. & B. Mfg. Co.	1,200 00
June 10	No. 16	H. Hardison & Co.	500 00
July 6	No. 17	T. J. Mooney & Co.	1,050 00
July 13	No. 18	Fulcher Brick Co.	293 00
July 15	No. 19	Morris Weinberger	123 97
July 17	No. 20	H. Hardison & Co.	88 00
July 22	No. 21	Robinson & Christman	2,366 36
Aug. 14	No. 22	The Riddle Co.	94 08
Aug. 26	No. 23	Geo. Moore & Sons	98 00
Aug. 26	No. 24	Thomas Gallagher	25 00
Aug. 27	No. 25	Economic School Supply Co. ..	228 77
Aug. 28	No. 26	Braid Electric Co.	259 00
Sept. 2	No. 27	McKay Bros. & Daugherty ...	324 82
Sept. 2	No. 28	Asmus & Norton	350 00
Sept. 10	No. 29	Lightman Bros.	28 50
Sept. 10	No. 30	P. & B. Mfg. Co.	145 00—\$19,000 00

Amount expended in excess of appropriations,
the same being paid by Marcus Cartwright dona-
tion and out of maintenance funds:

Acme Paint Co.	\$ 84 88
Beasley & Sons	85 09
Gray & Dudley	24 90

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES—*Concluded.*

W. T. Hardison & Co.	\$ 63 34	
Keith, Simmons & Co.	3 63	
Montgomery-Moore Mfg. Co.	3 40	
McKay Bros. & Daugherty	426 48	
T. J. Mooney & Co.	546 42	
Norvell & Wallace	102 29	
Nashville Spoke and Handle Co.	4 50	
Phillips & Co.	40 00	
Rock City Wire Works	69 40	—\$ 1,454 33

Total amount expended	\$20,454 33
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Lands—

INVENTORY.

Ninety-nine acres	\$ 30,000 00
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Buildings—

Auditorium	\$12,000 00	
Green-house and hotbeds and frames	1,200 00	
Hospital for contagious diseases	3,000 00	
Hospital building at large boys' department.....	4,500 00	
Hospital building at large girls' department	15,000 00	
Lavatory, clothing rooms, storerooms and closets..	10,000 00	
Main	30,350 00	
Dining room, kitchen, bakery, and cold storage building	16,283 88	
Pumping station and boiling plant	4,000 00	
Small boys'—Eighth Division	4,000 00	
Small boys'—Seventh Division	9,000 00	
Shops, stables, boiler rooms, and barns	12,500 00	— 121,833 88

Equipment, Live Stock, Furnishings, Machinery, Appliances, etc.—

Business office books, etc.	\$ 200 00	
Barber shop furnishings	100 00	
Blacksmith shop tools and appliances	340 00	
Broom shop fixtures	150 00	
Boilers, engines, pumps, steam mains and returns, etc.	4,150 00	
Boys' dining room furnishings (main building)...	698 00	
Brass band instruments, music, and books	500 00	
Cabinet shop tools and appliances	350 00	
Colored department furnishings	150 00	
City water and sewerage	21,000 00	
Dormitory furnishings (main building)	1,500 00	
Electrical plant and appliances	800 00	
Eighth division furnishings	350 00	
Farm wagons and implements	1,500 00	
Furniture finishing room	200 00	
Furnishings of hospital	1,000 00	
Girls' department furnishings	2,500 00	
Harness shop tools and material	50 00	
Ice plant	2,000 00	
Kitchen, bake ovens, and steam cooking	2,131 30	

INVENTORY—*Concluded.*

Live stock	\$ 3,700 00	
Ladies' bed room furnishings (main building)	150 00	
Machine shop tools and appliances	2,000 00	
Main hall furnishings	100 00	
Mattress and quilting department appliances, etc...	500 00	
Mending room furnishings and appliances	85 00	
Manual training shop tools, appliances, etc.....	600 00	
Officers' and teachers' dining-room furnishings...	107 00	
Officers' room furnishings	175 00	
Printing office equipment	2,000 00	
Reception room furnishings	75 00	
Stenography and bookkeeping equipment	300 00	
Superintendent's office furnishings	270 00	
Superintendent's room furnishings	300 00	
Shoe shop appliances and material	1,000 00	
Steam laundry appliances	1,000 00	
School room furnishings (main building)	2,228 77	
Small boys' department furnishings (7th division)	1,200 00	
Small boys' department furnishings (8th division)	200 00	
Tailor shop machines and appliances	600 00	
Telegraphy instruments and appliances	250 00	
Telephone system	250 00	
Water tanks	400 00	
Water pipes and appliances	2,000 00—\$ 58,183 07	
Total		\$210,016 95

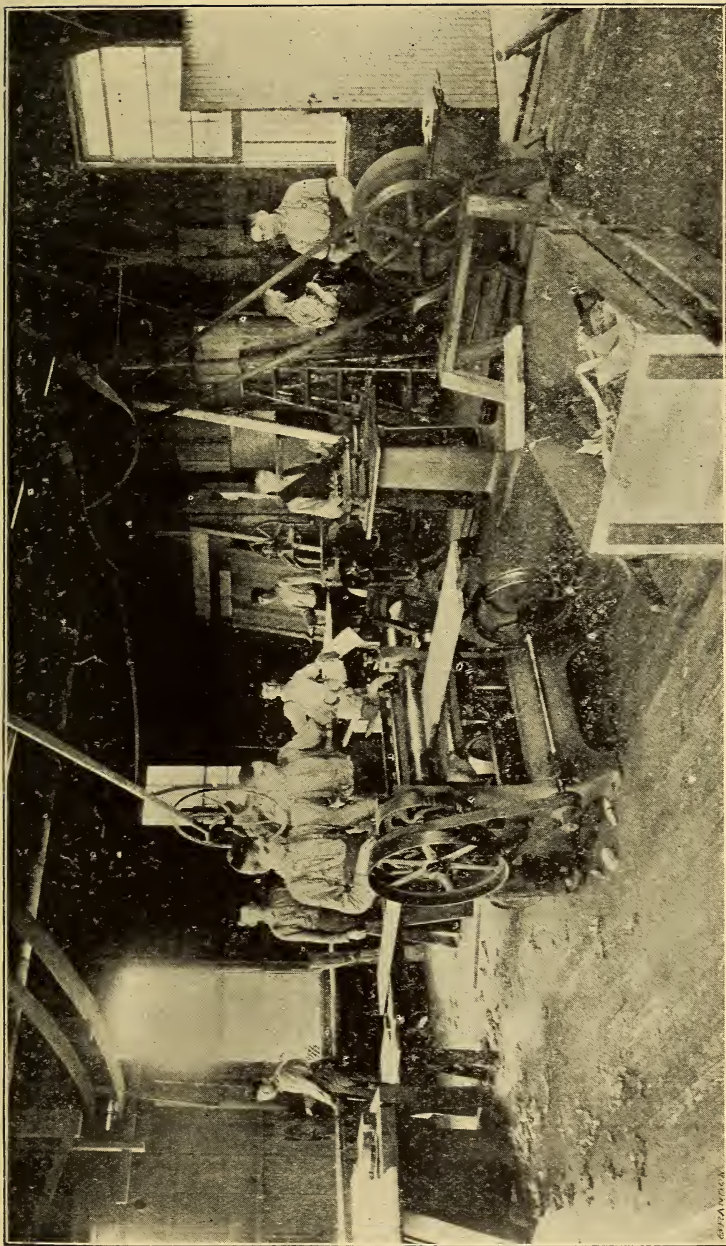
TRIAL BALANCE.

December 20, 1912.

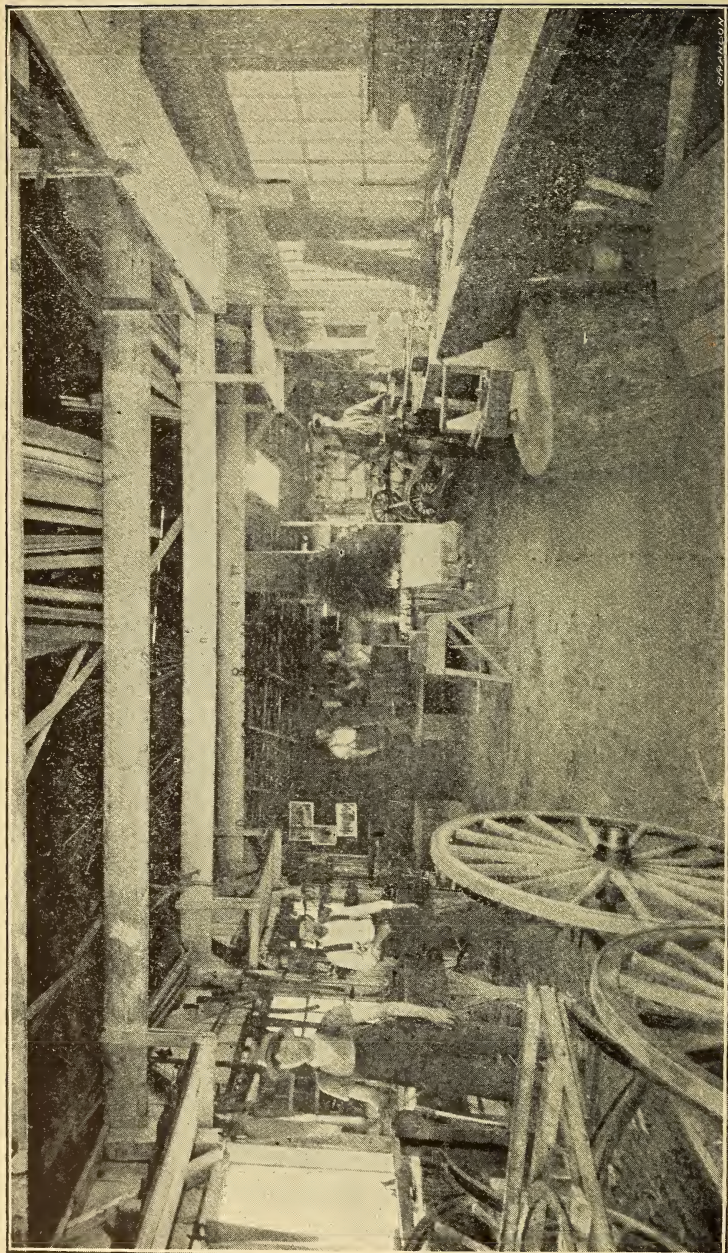
Lands and real estate	\$30,000 00	
Main building	32,350 00	
Large girls' building	15,000 00	
Small boys' building (8th division)	4,000 00	
Auditorium building	12,000 00	
Small boys' building (7th division)	9,000 00	
Lavatory building	10,000 00	
Shops, stables, barns, etc.	12,500 00	
Hospital for large boys	4,500 00	
Hospital for contagious diseases	3,000 00	
Pumping station	4,000 00	
Green houses, etc.	1,200 00	
Dining room, kitchen, bakery, and cold storage building	16,283 88	
Live stock	3,000 00	
Water tanks and sewerage	23,400 00	
Tools and farm implements	7,375 00	
Equipment account	13,681 30	
Furnishings account	10,726 77—\$210,716 95	

Inventory of Store-Room Supplies, etc.—

Food	\$ 393 64
Clothing	1,515 85
Feed	361 25



WOODWORKING AND MACHINE SHOP



BLACKSMITH SHOP.

TRIAL BALANCE—*Concluded.*

Fuel	\$ 481 81	
Furnishings	87 02	
Laundry supplies	2 00	
Sanitation supplies	334 70	
Soap, scourine, etc.	175 00	
Supplies for manufacturing departments	35 00—	\$ 3,386 27
Total		\$213,403 22
Cash balance with Comptroller		117 28
Grand total		\$213,520 50

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 6, 1912.

To the Trustees of the Tennessee Industrial School,
Nashville, Tenn.

GENTLEMEN: At your request I have carefully examined the books of the Tennessee Industrial School for the past year, beginning at the close of my last audit and ending December 19, 1911, and find the same correct. The cash balance was confirmed by the amount in bank and cash in the office as counted January 5, 1912.

I herewith enclose statements showing the amount of cash receipts, state appropriation, and total disbursements for the past twelve months. All the payments were made from the Maintenance Fund.

The total expenses for maintenance, 1911	\$99,568 41
The total expenses for maintenance, 1910	97,321 88

\$ 2,246 53

Unpaid bills December 19, 1911	\$6,937 68
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The credit balance as shown on statement of receipts and disbursements, \$45.77, agrees with Comptroller's books at this date.

Respectfully,
(Signed) W. L. McFARLAND, *Auditor.*

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 14, 1913.

To the Trustees of the Tennessee Industrial School,
Nashville, Tenn.

GENTLEMEN: At your request I have carefully examined the books and vouchers for all cash receipts and disbursements of the Tennessee Industrial School for the past two years ending December 19, 1912, and find the same correct and in accord with statements herewith attached showing the cost of maintenance and the present condition of the Institution. I also hand you a statement of the "special appropriations," showing the total amount expended for improvements.

Respectfully,
(Signed) W. L. McFARLAND, *C. P. A.*
President of the Tennessee Auditing Co.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.

Exhibiting Movement of Population, Together with Sex and Color,
During Biennial Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1912.

	—White—		—Colored—		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Present Dec. 20, 1910.....	568	202	20	6	796
Admitted during year ending Dec. 19, 1911.....	249	56	4	7	316
Totals	817	258	24	13	1,112
Dismissed during year ending Dec. 19, 1911.....	251	64	19	5	339
Present Dec. 20, 1911.....	566	194	5	8	773
Admitted during year ending Dec. 19, 1912.....	226	51	6	3	286
Totals	792	245	11	11	1,059
Dismissed during year ending Dec. 19, 1912.....	221	43	4	4	272
Present Dec. 20, 1912.....	571	202	7	7	787

TABLE II.

Exhibiting the Number of Pupils, with Sex and Color, Admitted and
Dismissed During the Fiscal Years of 1911 and 1912,
the Number Present Dec. 20, 1911, and Dec. 20, 1912.

	—Admitted—			—Dismissed—			—Present—	
	1911	1912	Total	1911	1912	Total	1911	1912
White boys ..	249	226	475	251	221	472	566	571
White girls ..	56	51	107	64	43	107	194	202
Col. boys	4	6	10	19	4	23	5	7
Col. girls	7	3	10	5	4	9	8	7
Totals	316	286	602	339	272	611	773	787

TABLE III.

Exhibiting Number of Pupils, with Sex and Color, Admitted and Dis-
missed, Since Opening of Institution and Remaining in
School, December 20, 1912.

	Admitted	Dismissed	In School
White boys	4,900	4,329	571
White girls	1,101	899	202
Colored boys	262	255	7
Colored girls	30	23	7
Totals	6,293	5,506	787

TABLE IV.

Exhibiting Number of Pupils Admitted and Dismissed Since Opening to Dec. 19, 1910. Number Admitted and Dismissed During Past Biennial Fiscal Year and Number Present Dec. 20, 1910, and Dec. 20, 1912.

	From Opening to Dec. 19, 1910		In School Dec. 20 1910	For Biennial Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 19, 1912		In School Dec. 20, 1912
	Admitted	Dismissed		Admitted	Dismissed	
White boys .	4,425	3,857	568	475	472	571
White girls .	994	792	202	107	107	202
Col. boys ...	252	232	20	10	23	7
Col. girls ...	20	14	6	10	9	7
Totals ...	5,691	4,895	796	602	611	787

TABLE V.

Exhibiting Movement of Population of State, County, and Private Pay Pupils, Together with Sex and Color, During the Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 19, 1911, and Dec. 19, 1912.

	In School Dec. 20, 1910	Admit- ted 1911	Dismiss- ed 1911	In School Dec. 20, 1911	Admit- ted 1912	Dismiss- ed 1912	In School Dec. 20, 1912
<i>State Pupils—</i>							
White boys	376	82	109	385	76	91	397
White girls	160	31	47	157	23	29	159
Colored boys	18	3	19	2	2	1	3
Colored girls ...	5	3	4	7	1	3	6
<i>County Pupils—</i>							
White boys	71	38	27	66	29	17	70
White girls	34	10	7	30	11	4	33
Colored boys	2	0	0	2	2	1	3
Colored girls	1	4	1	1	2	1	1
<i>Private Pay Pupils—</i>							
White boys	121	129	115	115	122	114	104
White girls	8	15	10	7	16	9	10
Colored boys ...	0	1	0	1	2	2	1
Colored girls ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	796	316	339	773	286	272	787

RECAPITULATION.

	In School Dec. 20, 1910	Admit- ted 1911	Dismiss- ed 1911	In School Dec. 20, 1911	Admit- ted 1912	Dismiss- ed 1912	In School Dec. 20, 1912
State pupils	559	119	179	551	102	124	565
County pupils ...	108	52	35	99	44	23	107
Pay pupils	129	145	125	123	140	125	115
Totals	796	316	339	773	286	272	787

TABLE VI.

Exhibiting Number of State, County and Pay Pupils Admitted and Dismissed Since Opening to Dec. 19, 1910, and Number Admitted and Dismissed During Biennial Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 19, 1912.

	ADMITTED			DISMISSED		
	From Opening to Dec. 19, 1910	Dec. 20, 1910, to Dec. 19, 1912	Total	From Opening to Dec. 19, 1910	Dec. 20, 1910, to Dec. 19, 1912	Total
<i>State Pupils—</i>						
White boys	2,299	158	2,457	1,947	200	2,147
White girls	664	54	718	507	76	583
Colored boys	139	5	144	123	20	143
Colored girls	13	4	17	8	7	15
<i>County Pupils—</i>						
White boys	563	67	630	481	44	525
White girls	198	21	219	162	11	173
Colored boys	105	2	107	101	1	102
Colored girls	4	6	10	3	2	5
<i>Pay Pupils—</i>						
White boys	1,563	251	1,814	1,429	229	1,658
White girls	132	31	163	123	19	142
Colored boys	8	3	11	8	2	10
Colored girls	3	0	3	3	0	3

RECAPITULATION.

	ADMITTED			DISMISSED		
	From Opening to Dec. 19, 1910	Dec. 20, 1910, to Dec. 19, 1912	Total	From Opening to Dec. 19, 1910	Dec. 20, 1910, to Dec. 19, 1912	Total
State pupils	3,115	221	3,336	2,585	303	2,888
County pupils	870	96	966	747	58	805
Pay pupils	1,706	285	1,991	1,563	250	1,813
Totals	5,691	602	6,293	4,895	611	5,506

TABLE VII.

Exhibiting the Number of State, County and Private Pay Wards, with Sex and Color, Admitted, Dismissed, and Transferred Since Opening of Institution, and Number in School Dec. 27, 1912.

	Admitted and Transferred	Dismissed and Transferred	In School
<i>State Wards—</i>			
White boys	2,552	2,155	397
White girls	746	587	159
Colored boys	146	143	3
Colored girls	21	15	6
Totals	3,465	2,900	565

TABLE VII.—*Concluded.*

<i>County Wards—</i>	Admitted and Transferred	Dismissed and Transferred	In School
White boys	648	578	70
White girls	225	192	33
Colored boys	107	104	3
Colored girls	10	9	1
Totals	990	883	107

<i>Private Pay Wards—</i>	Admitted and Transferred	Dismissed and Transferred	In School
White boys	1,814	1,710	104
White girls	163	153	10
Colored boys	11	10	1
Colored girls	3	3	0
Totals	1,991	1,876	115

RECAPITULATION.

	Admitted and Transferred	Dismissed and Transferred	In School
State wards	3,465	2,900	565
County wards	990	883	107
Private pay wards	1,991	1,876	115
Totals	6,446	5,659	787

TABLE VIII.

Exhibit A.

Exhibiting Number of State Pupils Committed and Transferred from Each County, with Sex and Color, from Opening of the Institution, December 15, 1886, to December 19, 1912.

COUNTIES	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Anderson	12	6	0	0	18
Bedford	30	17	3	0	50
Benton	13	12	0	0	25
Bledsoe	5	2	1	0	8
Blount	17	3	0	0	20
Bradley	26	3	1	0	30
Campbell	26	0	0	0	26
Cannon	16	5	0	0	21
Carroll	40	16	2	0	58
Carter	17	3	0	0	20
Cheatham	14	6	0	0	20
Chester	22	3	0	0	25
Claiborne	14	4	2	0	20
Clay	5	3	0	0	8
Cocke	18	4	0	0	22
Coffee	18	7	5	1	31

TABLE VIII.—EXHIBIT A—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Crockett	15	8	1	0	24
Cumberland	5	2	0	0	7
Davidson	171	53	28	0	252
Decatur	8	3	0	0	11
DeKalb	24	8	1	0	33
Dickson	15	7	2	0	24
Dyer	33	10	0	0	43
Fayette	37	7	1	0	45
Fentress	4	0	0	0	4
Franklin	31	5	3	1	40
Gibson	68	8	1	0	77
Giles	29	21	2	0	52
Grainger	9	4	1	0	14
Greene	26	8	6	0	40
Grundy	5	2	0	0	7
Hamblen	17	4	0	0	21
Hamilton	90	18	4	4	116
Hancock	5	2	0	0	7
Hardeman	28	17	1	0	46
Hardin	23	10	0	0	33
Hawkins	24	11	1	0	36
Haywood ..	52	7	0	0	59
Henderson	20	9	2	0	31
Henry	24	22	0	0	46
Hickman	20	6	0	0	26
Houston	15	0	0	0	15
Humphreys	16	2	0	0	18
Jackson	18	6	3	0	27
James	6	1	0	0	7
Jefferson	23	3	1	0	27
Johnson	7	0	0	0	7
Knox	119	14	13	3	149
Lake	8	4	0	0	12
Lauderdale	21	8	0	0	29
Lawrence	17	8	0	0	25
Lewis	6	2	0	0	8
Lincoln	40	17	1	1	59
Loudon	6	3	0	0	9
Macon	10	2	0	0	12
Madison	49	15	0	0	64
Marion	18	4	1	0	23
Marshall	23	10	1	0	35
Maury	48	32	4	2	86
McMinn	19	12	2	1	34
McNairy	13	8	0	0	21
Meigs	10	1	0	0	11
Monroe	15	5	0	0	20
Montgomery	46	14	6	2	68
Moore	6	0	1	0	7
Morgan	7	0	0	0	7

TABLE VIII—EXHIBIT A—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Obion	37	15	0	0	52
Overton	6	5	0	0	11
Perry	9	2	0	0	11
Pickett	4	1	1	0	6
Polk	14	0	0	0	14
Putnam	20	7	0	0	27
Rhea	22	2	1	0	25
Roane	18	3	0	1	22
Robertson	37	11	3	0	51
Rutherford	48	24	9	1	82
Scott	10	3	0	0	13
Sequatchie	5	0	0	0	5
Sevier	19	2	3	0	24
Shelby	313	33	12	1	359
Smith	21	8	1	1	31
Stewart	18	6	0	0	24
Sullivan	19	3	0	0	22
Sumner	41	16	3	0	60
Tipton	34	17	0	0	51
Trousdale	7	2	1	0	10
Unicoi	3	2	0	0	5
Union	10	8	0	0	18
Van Buren	5	0	0	0	5
Warren	14	8	0	0	22
Washington	26	2	2	0	30
Wayne	9	7	0	0	16
Weakley	45	16	0	0	61
White	20	9	0	1	30
Williamson	32	8	7	0	47
Wilson	43	9	2	1	55
Totals	2,552	746	146	21	3,465

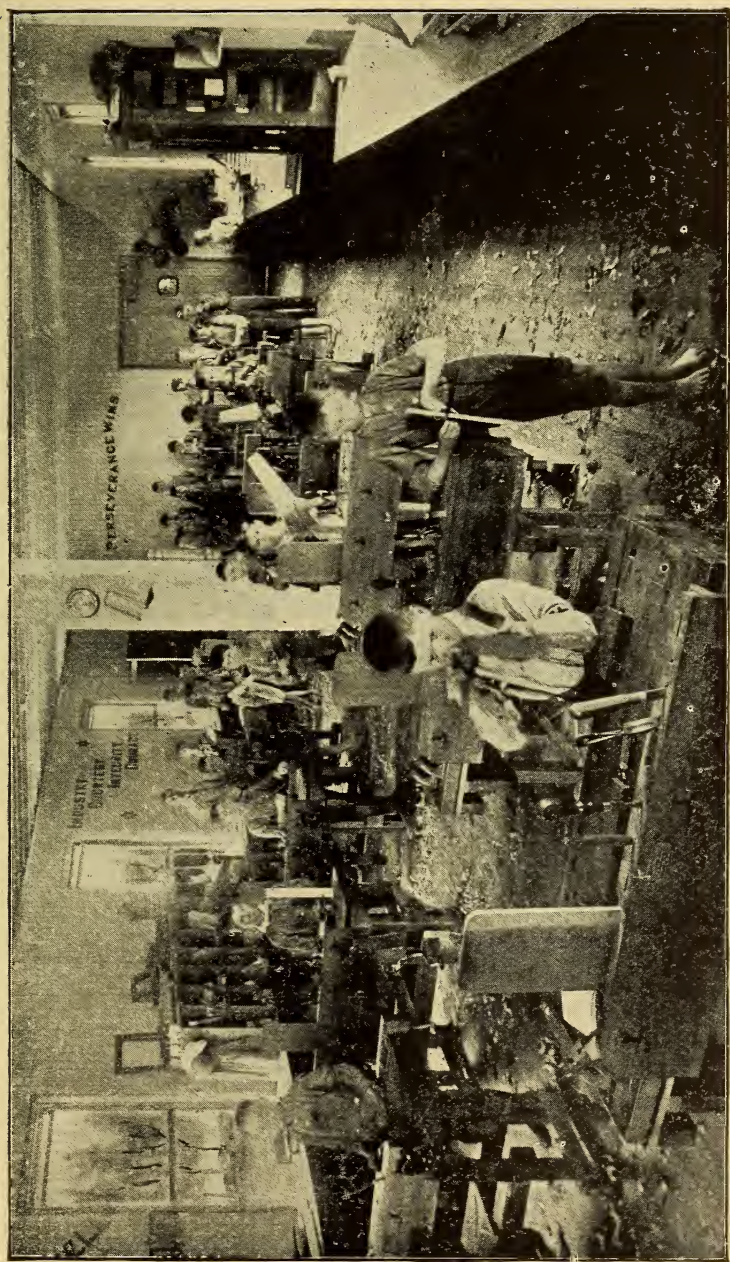
Exhibit B.

Exhibiting the Number of State Pupils Dismissed and Transferred, with
Sex and Color, and the Counties from Which Committed,
Since the Opening of the Institution, December
15, 1886, to December 19, 1912.

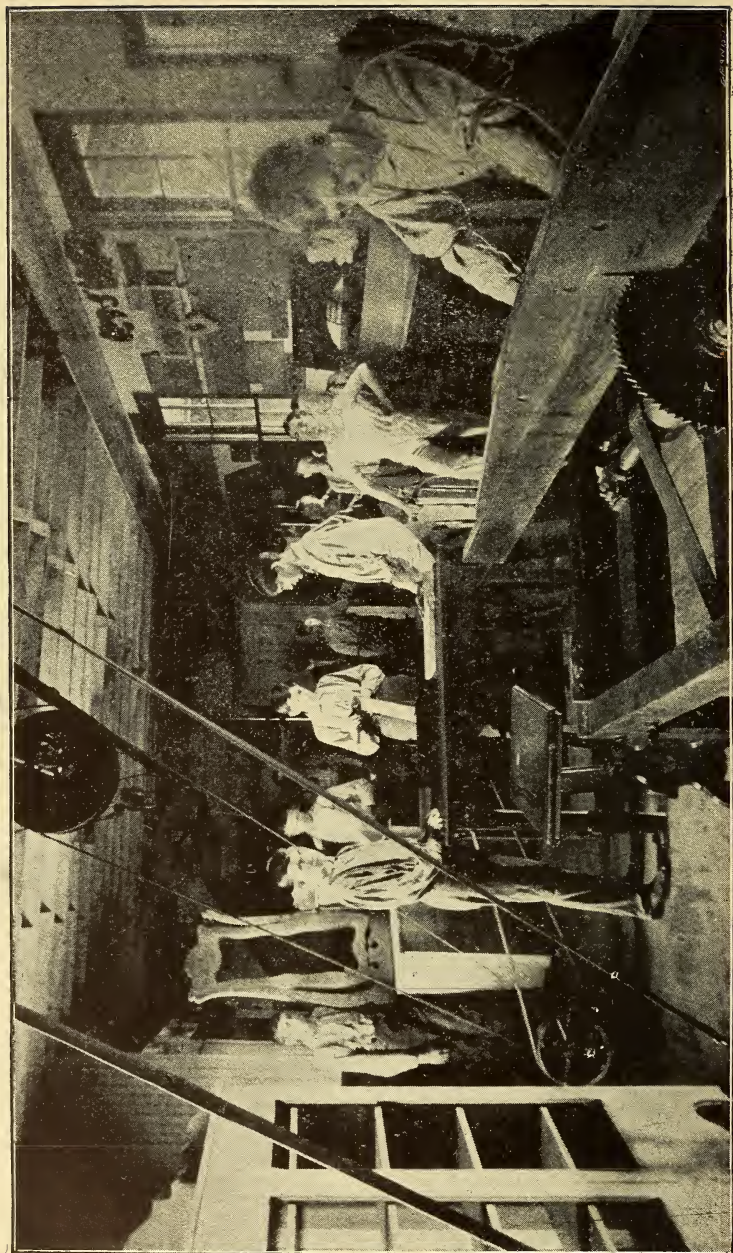
COUNTIES	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Anderson	9	4	0	0	13
Bedford	27	12	3	0	42
Benton	12	9	0	0	21
Bledsoe	5	1	1	0	7
Blount	11	3	0	0	14
Bradley	22	2	1	0	25

TABLE VIII.—EXHIBIT B—*Continued.*

COUNTIES	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Campbell	21	0	0	0	21
Cannon	14	3	0	0	17
Carroll	37	11	2	0	50
Carter	13	2	0	0	15
Cheatham	13	5	0	0	18
Chester	22	2	0	0	24
Claiborne	8	4	2	0	14
Clay	4	2	0	0	6
Cocke	14	3	0	0	17
Coffee	15	6	5	0	26
Crockett	13	6	1	0	20
Cumberland	3	2	0	0	5
Davidson	139	49	28	0	216
Decatur	5	3	0	0	8
DeKalb	22	6	1	0	29
Dickson	10	7	2	0	19
Dyer	27	9	0	0	36
Fayette	33	6	1	0	40
Fentress	4	0	0	0	4
Franklin	28	4	3	0	35
Gibson	58	6	1	0	65
Giles	23	16	1	0	40
Grainger	6	4	1	0	11
Greene	18	6	6	0	30
Grundy	4	2	0	0	6
Hamblen	13	4	0	0	17
Hamilton	79	16	4	3	102
Hancock	3	0	0	0	3
Hardeman	25	14	1	0	40
Hardin	19	7	0	0	26
Hawkins	18	9	1	0	28
Haywood	47	6	0	0	53
Henderson	19	8	2	0	29
Henry	23	17	0	0	40
Hickman	16	4	0	0	20
Houston	13	0	0	0	13
Humphreys	12	2	0	0	14
Jackson	17	3	3	0	23
James	4	1	0	0	5
Jefferson	19	2	1	0	22
Johnson	5	0	0	0	5
Knox	103	12	12	2	129
Lake	8	2	0	0	10
Lauderdale	17	5	0	0	22
Lawrence	14	7	0	0	21
Lewis	6	2	0	0	8
Lincoln	34	13	1	1	49
Loudon	3	2	0	0	5
Macon	7	1	0	0	8
Madison	42	12	0	0	54



ONE OF THE MANUAL TRAINING SLOOPS FOR BOYS



CABINET-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

TABLE VIII.—EXHIBIT B—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Marion	17	2	1	0	20
Marshall	20	7	1	0	28
Maury	44	22	4	2	72
McMinn	16	8	2	1	27
McNairy	10	6	0	0	16
Meigs	8	1	0	0	9
Monroe	11	4	0	0	15
Montgomery	41	12	5	2	60
Moore	4	0	1	0	5
Morgan	5	0	0	0	5
Obion	31	11	0	0	42
Overton	4	3	0	0	7
Perry	7	1	0	0	8
Pickett	3	0	1	0	4
Polk	11	0	0	0	11
Putnam	16	6	0	0	22
Rhea	19	1	1	0	21
Roane	14	2	0	0	16
Robertson	32	9	3	0	44
Rutherford	42	18	9	1	70
Scott	8	2	0	0	10
Sequatchie	5	0	0	0	5
Sevier	16	1	3	0	20
Shelby	282	24	12	1	319
Smith	17	6	1	1	25
Stewart	13	6	0	0	19
Sullivan	15	3	0	0	18
Sumner	36	12	3	0	51
Tipton	29	16	0	0	45
Trousdale	6	2	1	0	9
Unicoi	2	2	0	0	4
Union	6	8	0	0	14
Van Buren	4	0	0	0	4
Warren	11	8	0	0	19
Washington	22	0	2	0	24
Wayne	8	5	0	0	13
Weakley	37	14	0	0	51
White	19	6	0	0	25
Williamson	23	8	7	0	38
Wilson	35	7	2	1	45
Totals	2,155	587	143	15	2,900

TABLE VIII.

Exhibit C.

Exhibiting the Number of State Pupils, with Sex and Color, Remaining in School, and the Counties from Which Committed, December 20, 1912.

COUNTIES	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Anderson	3	2	0	0	5
Bedford	3	5	0	0	8
Benton	1	3	0	0	4
Bledsoe	0	1	0	0	1
Blount	6	0	0	0	6
Bradley	4	1	0	0	5
Campbell	5	0	0	0	5
Cannon	2	2	0	0	4
Carroll	3	5	0	0	8
Carter	4	1	0	0	5
Cheatham	1	1	0	0	2
Chester	0	1	0	0	1
Claiborne	6	0	0	0	6
Clay	1	1	0	0	2
Cocke	4	1	0	0	5
Coffee	3	1	0	1	5
Crockett	2	2	0	0	4
Cumberland	2	0	0	0	2
Davidson	32	4	0	0	36
Decatur	3	0	0	0	3
DeKalb	2	2	0	0	4
Dickson	5	0	0	0	5
Dyer	6	1	0	0	7
Fayette	4	1	0	0	5
Franklin	3	1	0	1	5
Gibson	10	2	0	0	12
Giles	6	5	1	0	12
Grainger	3	0	0	0	3
Greene	8	2	0	0	10
Grundy	1	0	0	0	1
Hamblen	4	0	0	0	4
Hamilton	11	2	0	1	14
Hancock	2	2	0	0	4
Hardeman	3	3	0	0	6
Hardin	4	3	0	0	7
Hawkins	6	2	0	0	8
Haywood	5	1	0	0	6
Henderson	1	1	0	0	2
Henry	1	5	0	0	6
Hickman	4	2	0	0	6
Houston	2	0	0	0	2
Humphreys	4	0	0	0	4
Jackson	1	3	0	0	4
James	2	0	0	0	2
Jefferson	4	1	0	0	5

TABLE VIII.—EXHIBIT C—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Johnson	2	0	0	0	2
Knox	16	2	1	1	20
Lake	0	2	0	0	2
Lauderdale	4	3	0	0	7
Lawrence	3	1	0	0	4
Lincoln	6	4	0	0	10
Loudon	3	1	0	0	4
Macon	3	1	0	0	4
Madison	7	3	0	0	10
Marion	1	2	0	0	3
Marshall	4	3	0	0	7
Maury	4	10	0	0	14
McMinn	3	4	0	0	7
McNairy	3	2	0	0	5
Meigs	2	0	0	0	2
Monroe	4	1	0	0	5
Montgomery	5	2	1	0	8
Moore	2	0	0	0	2
Morgan	2	0	0	0	2
Obion	6	4	0	0	10
Overton	2	2	0	0	4
Perry	2	1	0	0	3
Pickett	1	1	0	0	2
Polk	3	0	0	0	3
Putnam	4	1	0	0	5
Rhea	3	1	0	0	4
Roane	4	1	0	1	6
Robertson	5	2	0	0	7
Rutherford	6	6	0	0	12
Scott	2	1	0	0	3
Sevier	3	1	0	0	4
Shelby	31	9	0	0	40
Smith	4	2	0	0	6
Stewart	5	0	0	0	5
Sullivan	4	0	0	0	4
Sumner	5	4	0	0	9
Tipton	5	1	0	0	6
Trousdale	1	0	0	0	1
Unicoi	1	0	0	0	1
Union	4	0	0	0	4
Van Buren	1	0	0	0	1
Warren	3	0	0	0	3
Washington	4	2	0	0	6
Wayne	1	2	0	0	3
Weakley	8	2	0	0	10
White	1	3	0	1	5
Williamson	9	0	0	0	9
Wilson	8	2	0	0	10
Totals	397	159	3	6	565

TABLE IX.

Exhibiting the Number of Pupils, with Sex and Color, Received and Dismissed by Months During the Fiscal Years, Ending December 19, 1911, and December 19, 1912.

Exhibit A.

RECEIVED.

For month ending:	White Boys		White Girls		Colored Boys		Colored Girls		Total	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
January 19 .. 19	24	4	5	0	2	1	0	24	31	
February 19.. 16	25	2	4	0	1	1	0	19	30	
March 19 ... 18	15	5	3	0	0	1	0	24	18	
April 19 32	14	2	1	0	1	0	0	34	16	
May 19 23	8	3	5	0	1	0	1	26	15	
June 19 15	20	6	4	1	0	1	1	23	25	
July 19 21	21	4	0	1	0	0	0	26	21	
August 19 ... 17	17	9	8	1	0	1	1	28	26	
Sept. 19 31	28	4	10	0	1	2	0	37	39	
Oct. 19 29	26	8	5	1	0	0	0	38	31	
Nov. 19 14	18	3	5	0	0	0	0	17	23	
Dec. 19 14	10	6	1	0	0	0	0	20	11	
Totals	249	226	56	51	4	6	7	3	316	286

Exhibit B.

DISMISSED.

For month ending:	White Boys		White Girls		Colored Boys		Colored Girls		Total	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
January 19 .. 21	22	22	8	3	2	0	0	0	31	25
February 19.. 15	12	12	3	0	2	1	0	0	20	13
March 19 ... 9	13	13	7	3	0	0	1	0	17	16
April 19 25	27	27	5	5	0	1	0	0	30	33
May 19 18	18	18	3	1	2	1	0	0	23	20
June 19 17	16	16	7	5	1	0	0	0	25	21
July 19 17	27	27	9	2	0	0	2	0	28	29
August 19 ... 34	14	14	4	5	5	0	0	0	43	19
Sept. 19 26	25	25	5	7	0	0	0	0	31	32
Oct. 19 33	18	18	6	8	4	0	0	0	43	26
Nov. 19 13	16	16	7	3	3	1	1	4	24	24
Dec. 19..... 23	13	13	0	1	0	0	1	0	24	14
Totals ...251	221	64	43	19	4	5	4	339	272	

TABLE IX—Concluded—RECAPITULATION.

Exhibit A.

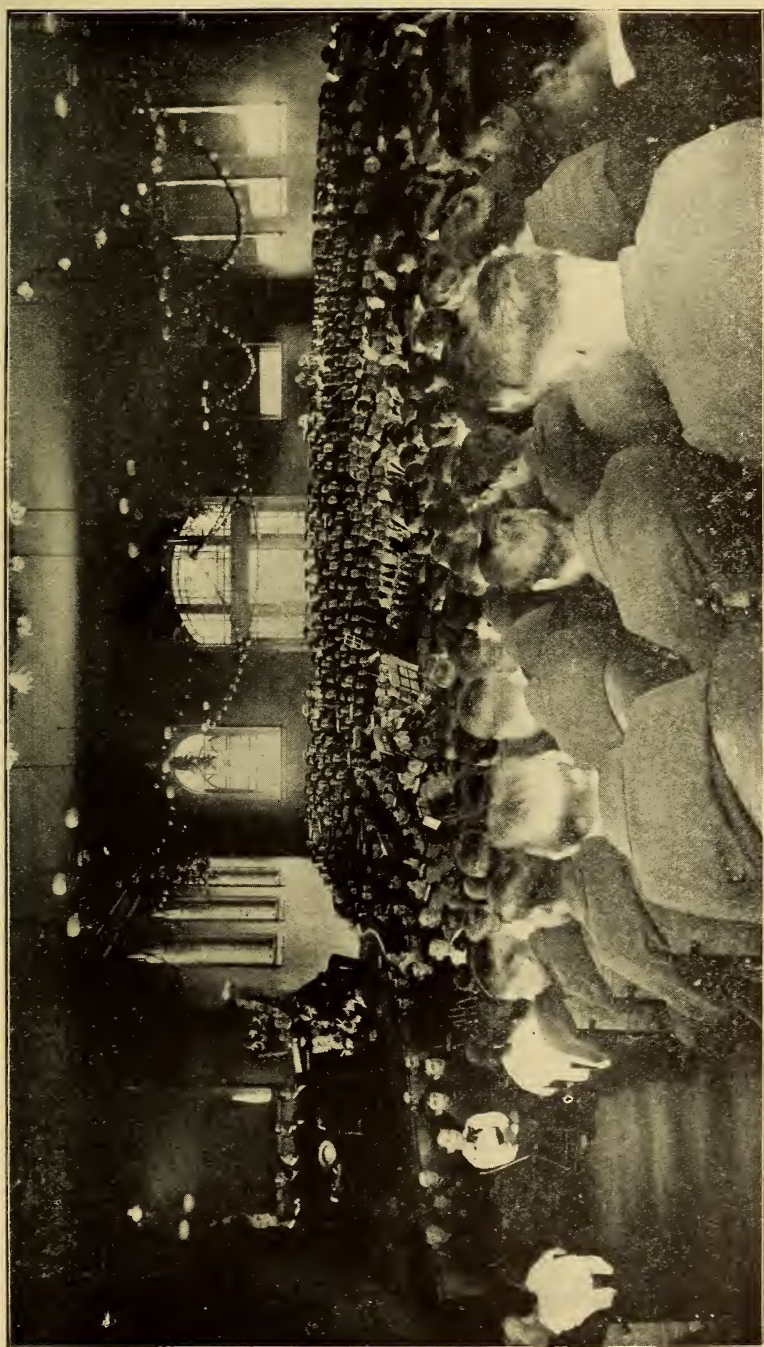
RECEIVED

For months ending:	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
January 19, 1911 and 1912..	43	9	2	1	55
February 19, 1911 and 1912.	41	6	1	1	49
March 19, 1911 and 1912...	33	8	0	1	42
April 19, 1911 and 1912....	46	3	1	0	50
May 19, 1911 and 1912....	31	8	1	1	41
June 19, 1911 and 1912....	35	10	1	2	48
July 9, 1911 and 1912.....	42	4	1	0	47
August 19, 1911 and 1912..	34	17	1	2	54
Sept. 19, 1911 and 1912....	59	14	1	2	76
Oct. 19, 1911 and 1912....	55	13	1	0	69
Nov. 19, 1911 and 1912....	32	8	0	0	40
Dec. 19, 1911 and 1912....	24	7	0	0	31
Totals	475	107	10	10	602
Remaining in school December 20, 1910.....					796
Grand total					1,398

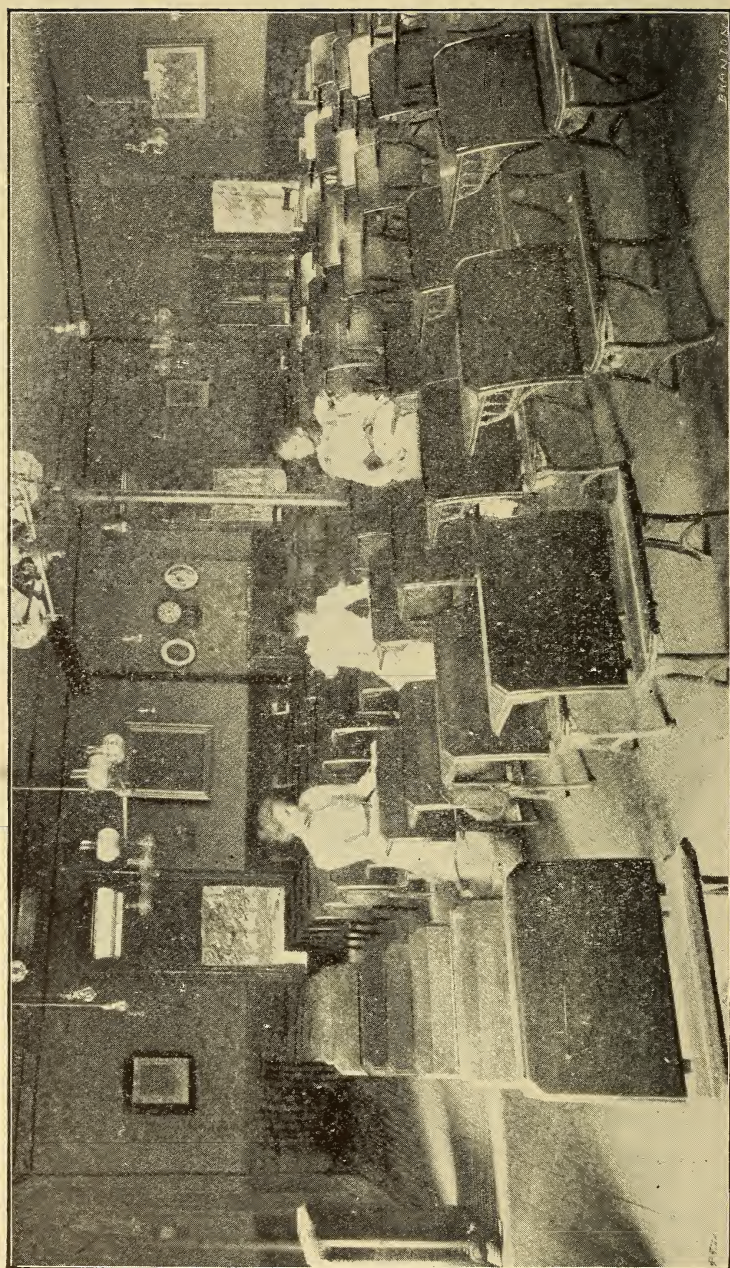
Exhibit B.

DISMISSED.

For months ending:	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
January 19, 1911 and 1912..	43	11	2	0	56
February 19, 1911 and 1912.	27	3	3	0	33
March 19, 1911 and 1912...	22	10	0	1	33
April 19, 1911 and 1912....	52	10	1	0	63
May 19, 1911 and 1912....	36	4	3	0	43
June 19, 1911 and 1912....	33	12	1	0	46
July 19, 1911 and 1912....	44	11	0	2	57
August 19, 1911 and 1912..	48	9	5	0	62
Sept. 19, 1911 and 1912....	51	12	0	0	63
Oct. 19, 1911 and 1912....	51	14	4	0	69
Nov. 19, 1911 and 1912....	29	10	4	5	48
Dec. 19, 1911 and 1912....	36	1	0	1	38
Totals	472	107	23	9	611
Number dismissed during biennial fiscal year ending Dec. 19, 1912..					611
Remaining in school December 20, 1912.....					787



INTERIOR OF AUDITORIUM



INTERIOR OF FIRST DIVISION SCHOOLROOM.

TABLE XII.

Exhibiting the Age of Pupils Admitted, Together with Sex and Color.

EXHIBIT A.

For Year Ending December 19, 1911.

AGE	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Under 9 years....	8	5	0	0	13
9 and under 11 years....	23	2	1	1	27
11 and under 13 years....	25	9	1	1	36
13 and under 15 years....	65	23	1	4	93
15 and under 17 years....	77	14	1	1	93
17 and under 19 years....	42	3	0	0	45
19 and under 21 years....	9	0	0	0	9
Totals	249	56	4	7	316
	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	All Pupils
Average age in years....	14.75	13.71	13.00	13.43	14.51

EXHIBIT B.

For Year Ending December 19, 1912.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Pupils
Under 9 years....	11	4	0	0	15
9 and under 11 years....	21	4	1	0	26
11 and under 13 years....	39	10	1	1	51
13 and under 15 years....	46	14	2	2	64
15 and under 17 years....	79	17	2	0	98
17 and under 19 years....	26	2	0	0	28
19 and under 21 years....	4	0	0	0	4
Totals	226	51	6	3	286
	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	All Pupils
Average age in years....	14.25	13.65	13.67	13.33	14.13

TABLE XIII.

Exhibiting the Age of Pupils Dismissed, Together with Sex and Color.

EXHIBIT A.

For Year Ending December 19, 1911.

AGE	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Under 10 years....	3	0	0	0	3
10 and under 12 years....	14	1	1	0	16
12 and under 14 years....	24	3	4	2	33

TABLE XIII—EXHIBIT A—*Concluded.*

14 and under 16 years....	51	14	4	2	71
16 and under 18 years....	82	19	6	1	108
18 and under 20 years....	64	16	4	0	84
20 and under 22 years....	13	11	0	0	24
Totals	251	64	19	5	339
	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	All Pupils
Average age in years....	16.51	17.47	15.84	14.6	16.63

EXHIBIT B.

For Year Ending December 19, 1912.

AGE	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Under 10 years....	4	0	0	0	4
10 and under 12 years....	8	0	1	0	9
12 and under 14 years....	20	4	1	2	27
14 and under 16 years....	46	8	1	1	56
16 and under 18 years....	87	8	1	1	97
18 and under 20 years....	40	16	0	0	56
20 and under 22 years....	16	7	0	0	23
Totals	221	43	4	4	272
	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	All Pupils
Average age in years....	16.51	17.65	14.	14.5	16.63

TABLE XIV.

Exhibiting the Age of Pupils Admitted and Dismissed, Together with Sex and Color, During Biennial Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 19, 1912.

EXHIBIT A.

Admitted.

AGE	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Under 9 years....	19	9	0	0	28
9 and under 11 years....	44	6	2	1	53
11 and under 13 years....	64	19	2	2	87
13 and under 15 years....	111	37	3	6	157
15 and under 17 years....	156	31	3	1	191
17 and under 19 years....	68	5	0	0	73
19 and under 21 years....	13	0	0	0	13
Totals	475	107	10	10	602
	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	All Pupils
Average age in years....	14.52	13.68	13.41	13.41	14.33

TABLE XIV—*Concluded.*

EXHIBIT B.

Dismissed.

AGE	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Under 10 years....	7	0	0	0	7
10 and under 12 years....	22	1	2	0	25
12 and under 14 years....	44	7	5	4	60
14 and under 16 years....	97	22	5	3	127
16 and under 18 years....	169	27	7	2	205
18 and under 20 years....	104	32	4	0	140
20 and under 22 years....	29	18	0	0	47
Totals	472	107	23	9	611
	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	All Pupils
Average age in years.....	16.5	16.58	15.52	14.56	15.47

TABLE XV.

Exhibiting the Age of Pupils Remaining in School, Together
with Sex and Color.

EXHIBIT A.

December 20, 1917.

AGE	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Under 9 years....	9	10	0	0	19
9 and under 11 years....	24	11	2	0	37
11 and under 13 years....	58	20	1	2	81
13 and under 15 years....	122	43	2	3	170
15 and under 17 years....	144	48	0	3	195
17 and under 19 years....	134	45	0	0	179
19 and under 21 years....	75	17	0	0	92
Totals	566	194	5	8	773
	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	All Pupils
Average age in years.....	15.78	15.21	12.	14.25	15.6

EXHIBIT B.

December 20, 1912.

AGE	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Under 9 years....	11	7	0	0	18
9 and under 11 years....	23	19	1	0	43
11 and under 13 years....	72	22	1	0	95
13 and under 15 years....	80	29	3	3	115
15 and under 17 years....	181	58	2	4	245

TABLE XV.—EXHIBIT B—*Concluded.*

17 and under 19 years....	127	50	0	0	177
19 and under 21 years....	77	17	0	0	94
Totals	571	202	7	7	787
	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	All Pupils
Average age in years.....	15.8	15.26	13.71	15.43	14.37

TABLE XVI.

Exhibiting Social Statistics of Pupils Received, Together with Sex and Color.

EXHIBIT A.

Parental Relations.

For Annual Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1911.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Parents living	107	7	0	2	116
Parents living, but separated	9	14	0	0	23
Father living, mother dead	42	7	0	2	51
Mother living, father dead	60	14	1	2	77
Parents both dead	31	14	3	1	49
Totals	249	56	4	7	316

For Annual Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1912.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Parents living	83	7	2	1	98
Parents living, but separated	22	11	0	0	33
Father living, mother dead	31	10	1	1	43
Mother living, father dead	59	14	1	1	75
Parents both dead	26	9	2	0	37
Totals	226	51	6	3	286

For Biennial Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1912.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Parents living	195	14	2	3	214
Parents living, but separated	31	25	0	0	56
Father living, mother dead	73	17	1	3	94
Mother living, father dead	119	28	2	3	152
Parents both dead	57	23	5	1	86
Totals	475	107	10	10	602

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

EXHIBIT B.

Nativity.

For Annual Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1911.

Alabama	13	North Carolina	4
Arkansas	12	Ohio	1
Florida	2	Oklahoma	1
Georgia	21	South Carolina	3
Illinois	4	Tennessee	197
Indiana	2	Texas	5
Iowa	2	Virginia	1
Kentucky	9	Canada	1
Louisiana	2	Greece	1
Mississippi	16	Italy	2
Missouri	4	Unknown	13
		Total	316

For Annual Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1912.

Alabama	15	North Carolina	3
Arkansas	6	Oklahoma	2
Florida	2	Ohio	1
Georgia	19	Pennsylvania	1
Illinois	1	Tennessee	181
Indiana	1	Texas	11
Kentucky	7	Washington	1
Louisiana	1	West Virginia	1
Massachusetts	1	England	1
Mississippi	13	Germany	1
Missouri	5	Greece	1
Nebraska	1	Unknown	8
New York	2		
		Total	286

For Biennial Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1912.

Alabama	28	Oklahoma	3
Arkansas	18	Pennsylvania	1
Florida	4	South Carolina	3
Georgia	40	Tennessee	378
Illinois	5	Texas	16
Indiana	3	Virginia	1
Iowa	2	Washington	1
Kentucky	16	West Virginia	1
Louisiana	3	Canada	1
Massachusetts	1	England	1
Mississippi	29	Germany	1
Missouri	9	Greece	2
Nebraska	1	Italy	2
New York	2	Unknown	21
North Carolina	7		
Ohio	2	Total	602

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

EXHIBIT C.

Church Affiliation.

For Annual Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1911.

Baptist	52	Methodist	68
Catholic	13	Presbyterian	22
Christian	19	Pentecostal	1
Episcopal	14	Unknown	1
Hebrew	3	None	122
Lutheran	1		
		Total	316

For Annual Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1912.

Baptist	36	Christian	11
Catholic	15	Episcopal	1
Christian Science	1	Hebrew	1
Methodist	44	Unknown	2
Presbyterian	18	None	156
Seventh Day Adventist	1		
		Total	286

For Biennial Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1912.

Baptist	88	Methodist	112
Catholic	28	Pentecostal	1
Christian	30	Presbyterian	40
Christian Science	1	Seventh Day Adventist	1
Episcopal	15	Unknown	3
Hebrew	4	None	278
Lutheran	1		
		Total	602

EXHIBIT D.

Educational Standing.

For Annual Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1911.

Primer Class	53	Sixth Grade	25
First Grade	26	Seventh Grade	18
Second Grade	38	Eighth Grade	23
Third Grade	36	Ninth Grade	2
Fourth Grade	58	Tenth Grade	1
Fifth Grade	36		
		Total	316

For Annual Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1912.

Primer Class	41	Fifth Grade	44
First Grade	33	Sixth Grade	25
Second Grade	47	Seventh Grade	19
Third Grade	25	Eighth Grade	14
Fourth Grade	38		
		Total	286

TABLE XVI—EXHIBIT D—*Concluded.*

For Biennial Fiscal Year Ending December 19, 1912.

Primer Class	94	Sixth Grade	50
First Grade	59	Seventh Grade	37
Second Grade	85	Eighth Grade	37
Third Grade	61	Ninth Grade	2
Fourth Grade	96	Tenth Grade	1
Fifth Grade	80		
		Total	602

TABLE XVII.

Exhibiting Social Statistics of Pupils Remaining in School December 20, 1911, and December 20, 1912.

EXHIBIT A.

Parental Relations.

December 20, 1911.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Parents living	102	6	0	3	111
Parents living, but separated	47	25	0	0	72
Father living, mother dead	99	43	2	2	146
Mother living, father dead	169	59	2	0	230
Parents both dead	149	60	1	3	213
No knowledge of parents	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	566	194	5	8	773

December 20, 1912.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Parents living	86	11	0	1	98
Parents living, but separated	64	33	0	3	100
Father living, mother dead	88	49	3	2	142
Mother living, father dead	188	47	3	0	238
Parents both dead	145	61	1	1	208
No knowledge of parents	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	571	202	7	7	787

EXHIBIT B.

Nativity.

December 20, 1911.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Alabama	17	3	0	0	20
Arkansas	16	2	0	0	18

TABLE XVII.—EXHIBIT B—*Concluded.*

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Florida	6	0	0	0	6
Georgia	18	2	0	0	20
Idaho	1	0	0	0	1
Illinois	6	0	0	0	6
Indiana	2	0	0	0	2
Iowa	1	1	0	0	2
Kentucky	18	4	0	0	22
Louisiana	3	0	0	0	3
Mississippi	19	1	0	0	20
Missouri	5	3	0	0	8
North Carolina	8	0	0	0	8
New York	2	0	0	0	2
Nebraska	1	0	0	0	1
Ohio	2	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma	1	1	1	0	3
Pennsylvania	2	0	0	0	2
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	3
Tennessee	407	170	4	8	589
Texas	16	4	0	0	20
Utah	1	0	0	0	1
Virginia	2	1	0	0	3
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	1
United States.....	7	0	0	0	7
Canada	1	0	0	0	1
Russia	1	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	566	194	5	8	773

December 20, 1912.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Alabama	14	2	0	0	16
Arkansas	13	2	0	0	15
California	1	0	0	0	1
Florida	7	0	0	0	7
Georgia	14	2	0	0	16
Idaho	1	0	0	0	1
Illinois	5	0	0	0	5
Indiana	3	0	0	0	3
Iowa	1	1	0	0	2
Kentucky	23	2	0	0	25
Louisiana	4	0	0	0	4
Mississippi	21	1	0	0	22
Missouri	9	3	0	0	12
New York	3	0	0	0	3
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	1
North Carolina	8	0	0	0	8

TABLE XVII.—EXHIBIT B—*Concluded.*

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Ohio	2	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma	3	0	1	0	4
Pennsylvania	2	1	0	0	3
South Carolina	3	1	0	0	4
Tennessee	409	179	6	7	601
Texas	17	6	0	0	23
Utah	1	0	0	0	1
Virginia	3	0	0	0	3
Washington	1	0	0	0	1
West Virginia	0	1	0	0	1
England	1	0	0	0	1
Russia	1	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	571	202	7	7	787

EXHIBIT C.

Church Affiliation.

December 20, 1911.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Baptist	117	7	0	3	127
Catholic	19	2	0	0	21
Christian	31	7	0	0	38
Episcopal	13	3	0	0	16
Hebrew	3	0	0	0	3
Lutheran	2	0	0	0	2
Methodist	75	15	0	0	90
Presbyterian	37	0	0	0	37
Pentecostal	1	0	0	0	1
United Brethren	1	0	0	0	1
None	266	159	5	5	435
Unknown	1	1	0	0	2
Totals	566	194	5	8	773

December 20, 1912.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Baptist	110	13	0	0	123
Catholic	17	7	0	0	24
Christian	35	4	0	0	39
Christian Science	1	0	0	0	1
Congregational	1	0	0	0	1
Cumberland Presbyterian	1	0	0	0	1
Episcopal	11	4	0	0	15
Hebrew	3	0	0	0	3
Lutheran	0	1	0	0	1

TABLE XVII—*Concluded.*

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Methodist	93	10	0	0	103
Presbyterian	51	2	0	0	53
Seventh Day Adventist..	1	0	0	0	1
None	247	161	7	7	422
Totals	571	202	7	7	787

EXHIBIT D.

Educational Standing.

December 20, 1911.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Primer Class	32	28	0	0	60
First Grade	46	27	5	2	80
Second Grade	54	12	0	1	67
Third Grade	55	31	0	2	88
Fourth Grade	94	28	0	1	123
Fifth Grade	87	24	0	2	113
Sixth Grade	97	7	0	0	104
Seventh Grade	43	10	0	0	53
Eighth Grade	30	18	0	0	48
Ninth Grade	21	3	0	0	24
Tenth Grade	7	6	0	0	13
Totals	566	194	5	8	773

December 20, 1912.

	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Primer Class	39	33	0	0	72
First Grade	39	22	7	2	70
Second Grade	59	27	0	1	87
Third Grade	72	21	0	2	95
Fourth Grade	79	33	0	2	114
Fifth Grade	109	20	0	0	129
Sixth Grade	85	16	0	0	101
Seventh Grade	41	9	0	0	50
Eighth Grade	25	9	0	0	34
Ninth Grade	18	8	0	0	26
Tenth Grade	5	4	0	0	9
Totals	571	202	7	7	787

TABLE XVIII.

Exhibiting Trades and Industries Represented.

Architectural and Mechanical Drawing.
Bread Making.
Barbershop Work.
Broom Making.
Blacksmithing.
Bookkeeping.
Cabinet Making.
Carpentry.
Care of Steam Boilers.
Cooking.
Dressmaking and Embroidery.
Electrical Work.
Farming.
Floriculture.
Harness and Shoe Repairing and Shoe Making.
Mattress and Quilt Making.
Painting.
Printing.
Steam Laundering.
Storekeeping.
Shorthand and Typewriting.
Telegraphy.
Tailoring.
Vegetable Gardening.
Wood Carving.
Work in Machine Shop.
Work in Hotbeds and Cold Frames.
Work in Barn and Care of Stock.

REPORT OF THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE TEN GRADES TAUGHT

PRIMER CLASS.

English.—Reading—Klingensmith's Primer; length of lessons left to teacher's discretion. Spelling—Words selected from reading lessons in Klingensmith's Universal Primer; review frequently.

Mathematics.—Numbers—FIRST MONTH. Make figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; teach name and meaning of plus sign; find sum of combinations that aggregate six; Roman notation through V. SECOND MONTH. Write figures through fifteen; count fifteen; use combinations that aggregate ten; teach meaning and name of minus sign; give simple example in subtraction and teach the process; teach Roman notation through X and change same to Arabic notation. THIRD MONTH. Count through twenty; use the combinations that aggregate fifteen; teach meaning of the word sum; use the word sum in giving examples; continue simple examples in subtraction; teach Roman notation through XII; teach corresponding Arabic numbers. FOURTH MONTH. Count through thirty; use the different combinations in addition that aggregate twenty; continue subtraction; enumerate and read numbers of two figures. Addition is finding the sum of two or more numbers; Roman notation through XIV; require corresponding Arabic numbers. FIFTH MONTH. Count to forty; use the combination in addition that aggregate twenty-five, using two columns of figures; enumerate and read numbers of three figures; examples in subtraction; Roman notation through XVI; give corresponding Arabic numbers. SIXTH MONTH. Count to fifty; use combinations in addition that aggregate fifty, using two columns of figures; examples in subtraction using three figures, with every figure of minuend larger than figures in subtrahend; enumerate and read answers to all examples; Roman notation through XVIII; require corresponding Arabic numbers. SEVENTH MONTH. Count through seventy-five; simple examples in addition and subtraction, involving the principle of analysis; second and third lines of multi-

plication; examples with two and three as multipliers; teach the name of the multiplication sign, also how to make the sign; Roman notation through XX; require corresponding Arabic numbers. EIGHTH MONTH. Count to one hundred; examples in addition, subtraction, and multiplication to analyze; fourth line of multiplication; read and enumerate numbers of five figures; Roman notation through XXX; practice changing Arabic numbers to Roman numbers. NINTH MONTH. Fifth line of multiplication; multiplication examples with 2, 3, 4, and 5 as multipliers; a constant and thorough review of previous eight months' work.

FIRST GRADE.

English.—Reading—Hill's First Reader; eighteen pages a month for eight months with review the ninth month. Spelling—Words selected from Hill's reading lessons.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic—FIRST MONTH. Count to one hundred by one and two; addition examples consisting of two columns of figures; simple problems in addition; subtraction examples; simple problems in subtraction; enumerate and read numbers of five figures; Roman numbers through XXXV; review names and meaning of the following signs—plus, minus, and multiplication. Addition is the process of finding the sum of two or more numbers. SECOND MONTH. Count to one hundred by one, two, and three; examples in addition, consisting of three columns of figures; examples in subtraction with four figures in the minuend; names and position of minuend, subtrahend, and remainder; enumeration and reading numbers of five figures; review second, third, fourth, and fifth lines of multiplication. THIRD MONTH. Practice examples and problems involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication; count to one hundred by four; review Roman notation, previously taught; a number consists of one figure or any number of figures; illustrate. FOURTH MONTH. Frequent review of principles already taught; spell the following words: plus, sum, minus, minuend, subtrahend, and remainder; sixth line of multiplication; multiplication examples with five figures in the multiplicand and the number 45 for multiplier; Roman nota-

tion through XLV; enumerate and read numbers. **FIFTH MONTH.** Practice examples and problems; review through sixth line of multiplication; five figures multiplied by 36; review meaning and spelling of the words—plus, sum, minus, minuend, subtrahend, and remainder; the numbers to be added are called addends; illustrate addends and sum; teach the sign which means, “Is equal to or equals.” **SIXTH MONTH.** Numbers to be added must be like numbers; to be added numbers must be written in such order that units will be under units, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds, etc.; illustrate; give numbers for pupils to arrange in order to add; spell addends, tens, order, units, and hundreds; practice problems; Roman notation through XL. **SEVENTH MONTH.** Subtraction is the process of taking one like number from another; give examples in subtraction involving the principle of borrowing; seventh and eighth lines of multiplication; examples in multiplication with five figures in the multiplicand and 136 for the multiplier; explain term, partial product; Roman notation changed to Arabic. **EIGHTH MONTH.** Review counting by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.; Roman letters through LX; the terms of multiplication are multiplicand, multiplier, and product; teach position of terms of multiplication and give practice examples; what is addition? what is subtraction? what is meant by addends? what is meant by sum? what is meant by difference or remainder? give pupils numbers to arrange in correct order and find difference. **NINTH MONTH.** Work for the ninth month consists of a thorough review of previous eight months' work.

SECOND GRADE.

English.—Reading—Hill's Second Reader. Spelling—Words selected from reading lessons; also first 42 pages of Hunt's Progressive Course in Spelling; the number of words spelled each day to be fixed by teachers.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic—**FIRST MONTH.** Give numbers for pupils to arrange in correct order to add and find sum; review second, third, fourth, and fifth lines of multiplication; review Roman notation through XL; enumerate and read numbers of

five figures; spell minuend, subtrahend, remainder, multiplicand, multiplier, and product. SECOND MONTH. Give pupils numbers to arrange in correct order to add and subtract; problems in addition to analyze; counting by two and three; Roman notation through LXV; multiplication through sixth line; five figures to be multiplied by 241; what is meant by entire product? eighth line of multiplication; simple examples to analyze; counting by four and five; Roman notation through LXX; express in Roman notation 5, 14, 21, 26, 37, 41, 52, 63, 78, and 75; express in Arabic notation XX, XXVII, XXXIV, XXXIX, XL, and L; what does minus mean? FOURTH MONTH. Roman notation through C; express in Roman notation 45, 49, 55, 64, 68, 70, 73, 76, 81, 84, 86, 91, 92, and 100; express in Arabic XXV, XXIV, XXXV, XXXIII, XL, XLV, XLIX, LII, LVIII, LIX, and LXVI; ninth line of multiplication; continue practice examples in addition, subtraction, and multiplication; simple examples to analyze. FIFTH MONTH. Multiplication is the process of taking one number as many times as there are units in another. The terms of multiplication are multiplicand, multiplier, and product; examples in multiplication; tenth line of multiplication; teach pupils to tell the time of day by the clock; count by two, three, four, and five; write in figures numbers that are expressed by words through three places; substitute Arabic notation for Roman, and Roman to Arabic from I to C at teacher's discretion. SIXTH MONTH. Eleventh and twelfth lines of multiplication; multiplication examples with five figures for multiplicand and 75, 148, 218, 359, and 236 for multipliers; simple problems in addition, subtraction, and multiplication for analysis; write numbers substituting figures for words, and words for figures; enumerate and read numbers. SEVENTH MONTH. Spell plus, minus, addends, sum, minuend, subtrahend, remainder, multiplicand, multiplier, partial, and product, also numerals through nine; review one or more lines of multiplication daily; practice examples in addition and subtraction; what Roman letters are used on a clock face? what is the long hand of the clock for? what does the short hand do? write numbers; enumerate and read numbers. EIGHTH MONTH. Arrange numbers in order to find sum and difference; problems; enumerate and read num-

bers; write numbers in words and figures; spell twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, etc.; Roman notation; count by 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; multiplication; short division using 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 for divisors. NINTH MONTH. A thorough review of previous eight months' work, dwelling on short division; sign of division is \div .

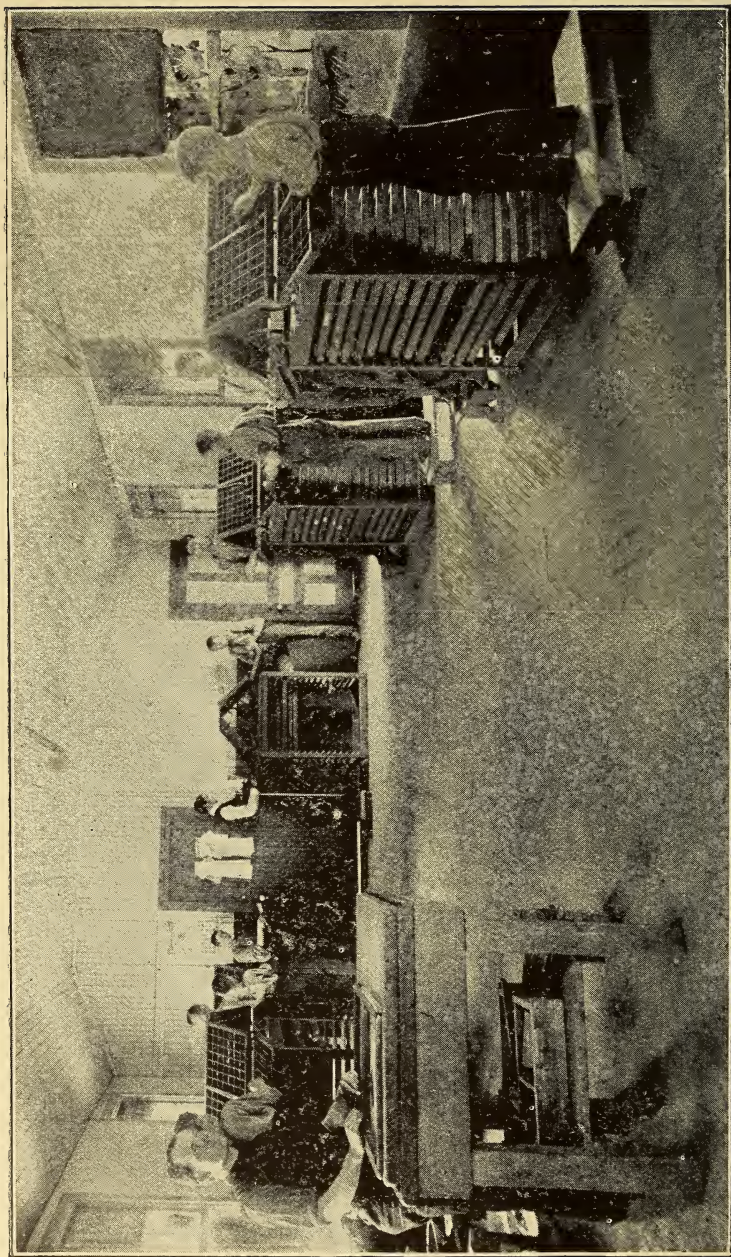
THIRD GRADE.

English.—Reading—Hill's Third Book; average thirty pages each month. Spelling—Words selected from reading lesson, also Hunt's Progressive Spelling from page 43 to page 81.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic—FIRST MONTH. Devote entire time to practice examples and problems in addition, subtraction, and multiplication. SECOND MONTH. Review spelling of important and difficult words previously used; review names and positions of terms of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; the terms of division are divisor, dividend, and quotient; examples in short division with six figures in the dividend and the figures 3, 4, and 5 for divisors. THIRD MONTH. Division is the process of finding how many times one number is contained in another; explain meaning of word, contained; short division examples with seven figures in the dividend and the figures 4, 5, and 6 for divisors; prove examples in division by multiplying the quotient by the divisor; an example in division every day; require pupils to arrange numbers in correct order to be added. FOURTH MONTH. Review fifth, sixth, and seventh lines of multiplication; examples in short division, the dividend consisting of eight figures and the divisors the numbers 5, 6, and 7; prove short division examples: enumerate and read numbers; Roman notation, C equals 100, CC equals 200, CCC equals 300; occasional problems. FIFTH MONTH. Define addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; spell difficult words used in arithmetic; eighth, ninth, and tenth lines of multiplication; short division examples with 8, 9, and 10 for divisors; prove same; Roman notation through CL; multiplication examples with six figures in the multiplicand and the numbers 59, 68, 137, 208, 300, and 470 for multiples; long division with 13, 14, 15, and 16 for divisors. SIXTH MONTH. Problems;



SHOE-MAKING AND REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.



PRINTING OFFICE—COMPOSING ROOM

Roman notation through CLXXV; enumerate and read numbers of seven figures; multiplication examples with three figures for multiplier; short division with the numbers 11, and 12 for divisors; prove same; long division with 21, 25, 26, and 30 for divisors. SEVENTH MONTH. Roman notation through CC; multiplication table through twelfth line; examples in short division with 9 and 12 for divisors; long division with 35, 46, 57, and 62 for divisors; prove same; occasional practice examples in addition, subtraction, and multiplication; review all definitions taught in primer class, first, second, and third grades. EIGHTH MONTH. Roman notation through MDCCCXCIX; short division with 7, 9, and 12 for divisors; long division with three figures for divisors; problems involving the principle of long division; what are problems? Answer—Problems are questions that require reasoning to arrive at an answer (solution); practice examples are those worked by fixed rules. NINTH MONTH. A thorough review of previous eight months' work.

Science.—Geography—Taught from maps, and questions and answers written on blackboard.

FOURTH GRADE.

English.—Grammar—Lessons from blackboard exercises. Spelling—J. N. Hunt's Progressive Spelling, from page 80 to page 123, inclusive; average one lesson each day. Reading—Hill's Fourth Reader; average $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages each day.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic—Wharton S. Jones' Practical Arithmetic, from page 7 to page 75, inclusive—to multiplication of fractions; average 9 pages each month.

Science.—Geography—Frye's First Course in Geography, from the first of book to bottom of page 90; average 11 pages each month.

FIFTH GRADE.

English.—Grammar—Lessons from blackboard exercises. Spelling—J. N. Hunt's Progressive Spelling, from page 122 to close of book; average one lesson each day. Reading—Hill's Fifth Reader; average 52 page each month.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic—Wharton S. Jones' Practical Arithmetic, from multiplication of fractions, page 75, to area of circles, page 140; average 8 pages each month.

Science.—Geography—Frye's First Course in Geography, from page 91 to close of book; average 9 pages each month.

SIXTH GRADE.

English.—Grammar—Smith's Our Language, from beginning to pronouns, page 126; average 13 pages each month. Spelling—Kennedy's Practical Analysis of Words, Part I, from beginning to page 98; average 100 words each month.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic—Wharton S. Jones' Practical Arithmetic, from page 144, area of circles, to page 214, exact interest; average 8 pages each month.

Science.—Geography—Frye's Higher Geography, from beginning to Southern States, page 98; average 13 pages each month.

History.—Waddy Thompson's History of the United States, from beginning to page 227; average 28 pages each month.

SEVENTH GRADE.

English.—Grammar—Smith's Our Language, from page 126 to close of book; average 16 pages each month. Spelling—Kennedy's Practical Analysis of Words, Part I, from page 88 to close of book; average 140 words each month.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic—Wharton S. Jones' Practical Arithmetic, from page 214 to close of book; average 11 pages each month.

Science.—Geography—Frye's Higher Geography, from page 98, Southern States, to close of book; average 14 pages each month.

History.—Waddy Thompson's History of the United States, from page 227 to close of book; average 33 pages each month.

EIGHTH GRADE.

English.—Rhetoric—Sewell's Composition and Rhetoric, from beginning to page 176; average 20 pages each month.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic—Cook and Cropsey's Advanced Arithmetic, from page 76 to close of book; average 22 pages each month. Algebra—Wentworth's Complete Algebra, from beginning to page 130; average $13\frac{1}{2}$ pages each month.

History.—Lancaster's English History; average 40 pages each month.

Latin.—Collar and Daniell's First Latin Book, from beginning to page 102; average $12\frac{1}{2}$ pages each month.

NINTH GRADE.

English.—Rhetoric—Sewell's Composition and Rhetoric, from page 176 to close of book.

Mathematics.—Geometry—Wentworth's Plane Geometry, Books I and II; average 17 pages each month. Algebra—Wentworth's Complete Algebra, from page 130 to page 278; average $18\frac{1}{2}$ pages each month.

History.—Myer's General History, from beginning to page 372; average 45 pages each month.

Latin.—Collar and Daniell's First Latin Book, from page 102 to close of book; average $12\frac{1}{2}$ pages each month.

TENTH GRADE.

Latin.—Allen and Greenough's Caesar, Books I and II; average 9 pages each month.

Mathematics.—Geometry—Wentworth's Plane Geometry, Books III, IV, and V. Algebra—Wentworth's Complete Algebra, from page 278 to close of book; average 29 pages each month.

History.—Myer's General History, from page 372 to close of book; average 46 pages each month.

TABLE XIX.

Exhibiting the Number of Pupils in Each Grade, together with Session, Sex and Color, on December 19, 1912.

Forenoon Session.

Grade	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Primer	20	33	0	0	53
First	17	22	0	2	41
Second	45	0	0	1	46
Third	36	0	0	2	38
Fourth	40	0	0	2	42
Fifth	30	20	0	0	50
Sixth	51	16	0	0	67
Seventh	22	0	0	0	22
Eighth	12	0	0	0	12
Ninth	18	8	0	0	26
Tenth	0	4	0	0	4
Totals	291	103	0	7	401

Afternoon Session.

Grade	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Primer	19	0	0	0	19
First	22	0	7	0	29
Second	14	27	0	0	41
Third	36	21	0	0	57
Fourth	39	33	0	0	72
Fifth	79	0	0	0	79
Sixth	34	0	0	0	34
Seventh	19	9	0	0	28
Eighth	13	9	0	0	22
Tenth	5	0	0	0	5
Totals	280	99	7	0	386

Summary.

Session	White Boys	White Girls	Colored Boys	Colored Girls	Total
Forenoon	291	103	0	7	401
Afternoon	280	99	7	0	386
Totals	571	202	7	7	787

LAWS, BY-LAWS, AND REGULATIONS

The following are the Acts of the Legislature of Tennessee creating the Randall Cole Industrial School, and the Act accepting the surrender of its charter and creating the Tennessee Industrial School, together with the By-Laws and regulations governing the same.

THE ACT CREATING THE RANDALL COLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

AN ACT FOR THE BENEFIT AND PROTECTION OF ORPHAN, HELPLESS OR ABANDONED CHILDREN.

Whereas, Certain kind-hearted and public-spirited men of this State have organized and incorporated under existing laws a corporation, not for personal gain, but for the public good, under the name and style of the Randall Cole Industrial School, the object and purpose of said corporation being to receive, care for and promote the welfare of children, who would otherwise probably become lewd, base or criminal, and hurtful to the best interests of society, and a heavy charge to the State; and,

Whereas, By the liberality of a private citizen, said institution has already received as a gift a valuable tract of land and improvements, near the city of Nashville; and,

Whereas, It appears that the general welfare will be promoted by the encouragement of the objects of said institution; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That any judge or chairman of a county court in this State may cause to be brought before the court any child between the age of six and sixteen years that comes within any of the following descriptions, to-wit:

1. That is, begging to receive alms, whether openly or under pretense of selling or offering for sale anything, but not when the selling is *bona fide* and not a pretense or cover for begging or receiving alms.
2. That is in any public street or place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms.
3. That is found wandering, and not having any home or settled place of abode.
4. That has no proper or sufficient guardianship to care for its physical, moral and mental welfare, to at least such a degree as will probably save the child from pauperism, lewdness and crime.
5. That is without means of subsistence or support, and whose habits tend to pauperism.
6. That is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a parent or parents undergoing imprisonment, or confined in a lunatic asylum, or

where both parents are habitual drunkards, or where the only living parent is a habitual drunkard, or where one parent is a habitual drunkard, and any child of such parent is not properly supported and controlled.

7. That frequents the company of reputed thieves or of lewd, wanton or lascivious persons in speech or behavior, or notorious resorts of bad character.

8. That is found wandering in streets, alleys or public places with no means of support.

9. That belongs to that class of children called "rag-pickers."

10. That has been abandoned in any way by parent or parents or guardian, and has no means of support, and with idle habits.

11. And if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said county court that it would be manifestly for the interest of said child that it be committed to said Industrial School, the court will so order, and send the child to said school, to be held by it under the charter and by-laws of said school.

12. Whenever any child under sixteen years of age shall have been legally tried and convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment before any court of the State, the court may, if it appear that the interests of the child would probably be thereby promoted, commute the sentence to commitment for the same period of time to said Industrial School; said child to be held under the by-laws and authorities of said school. And children committed under this section may, in the discretion of the board, be kept separate from all others committed.

13. Said Industrial School may receive any child placed in its care and keeping, by its parent or parents, without the authority of any court; and said school may keep and care for said child until it is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner taken away by the requests of its parent or parents and released under the authority and by-laws of said school.

14. The parent or parents may, and guardians other than parents, must invoke the authority of the county court when they desire to commit any child to said school on the ground that said parent or parents or guardian, or those having the child in charge, are unable to control the child; and this is hereby made a ground for committing a child to said school; *provided*, it appear to the satisfaction of the court or officer before whom said child is brought for commitment, that the commitment would probably be for the child's interest and welfare. But said Industrial School shall not receive any child under this or the preceding sub-section until its parent or parents or guardians, or persons having the child in charge, shall satisfactorily agree with the officers of said school to supply sufficient funds for the maintenance of the child therein during its stay, and shall further agree to abide by all the rules, by-laws, and requirements of said Industrial School.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no child shall be committed to said school, or received or retained therein on any ground other than the one single ground that the interest and welfare of the child will be thereby probably promoted.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That from the time of the lawful reception of any child into said school, and during its stay therein the school shall have the exclusive care, custody and control of said child, until it shall be discharged therefrom.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*. That no child under six or over sixteen years of age, in case of females, and under six and over eighteen, in case of males, shall be committed to said school.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any child shall be committed to said school as aforesaid, except in the cases provided in subsection 12 of section 1, the effect of that commitment shall be to commit the child until he or she is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged by the officers of said school, pursuant to its by-laws, who shall have authority to sooner discharge any child from the school whenever in their judgment it shall be for the interest of the child so to do.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the officers and managers of said school shall receive and take into it all children committed thereto by competent authority as aforesaid, and shall cause all children in such school to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suited to their years and capacities; and shall cause the girls to be especially taught domestic vocations, such as sewing, mending, knitting, and housekeeping in all its departments. The boys shall be taught such useful trades as the board may direct; and all children in said school shall be taught according to the course of the common public schools in this State.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the officers of said school shall have the same powers to bind out or apprentice any child committed to it by the authority of any of the aforesaid officers, as the county courts of this State now have under existing laws. And the officers of said school shall have the further power to give away to any suitable person for adoption any child so committed to it during its minority, as the several county courts of this State may now do. But no child shall be bound out, apprenticed, or given away for adoption, except by resolution of the board of directors of said school, which shall state the name, age and the sex of the child, and to whom and for what purpose it was bound out, apprenticed or given in adoption, and shall show when the resolution was passed. These specifications on the record are intended for the benefit of the child, and the omission of any or all of them shall in no event operate to the child's injury. Said resolution shall be recorded in a well-bound book, to be carefully preserved.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That any commitment under the provisions of this Act shall be full, sufficient and competent authority to the officers and agents of said school for the detention and keeping of any child therein.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the expenses of said school shall be paid as follows, to wit: At the end of each fiscal year the officers of said school shall make a statement of the financial condition of said school, which shall especially show how much the running expenses of the school have exceeded its income, and this excess shall be paid by the several counties in the State that had a child or children in said school for any part of said fiscal year, each county to pay so much per capita according to the number of children from that county in the school, and the length of time that they were there, and of all these particulars strict, accurate and systematic accounts shall be kept by the officer of said school. And when the pro rata of any county shall be thus ascertained and a statement of the same shall have been brought to the notice of the county judge, chairman of the county court or financial agent of any such county, it shall be his duty forthwith to draw his warrant on the county trustee of his county for the payment of the same out of funds appropriated for said purpose by the county court. Provided, that no county shall be liable to pay at a greater rate than fifty dollars per capita per annum for each child it had in the school.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State shall constitute a board of visitors, who shall have power and whose duty it shall be to visit said school as a body, or individually, from time to time, and at least once a year, and inquire into and observe its workings. The times and occasions of their visits shall not be previously indicated to the officers of said school.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That any member of said board of visitors shall have power and it shall be his duty to exercise it from time to time and at least once a year to deputize any suitable person or persons, men or women, or both, to visit said institution and inquire into and observe its management and workings and report the same to the board of visitors. The times and occasions of the visits of said deputies shall not be previously made known to the officers or managers of said school.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the children of the white and colored races which may be committed to said school shall be kept entirely separate and apart from each other in every way, and they shall not be associated together on any pretense whatever and the sexes shall have separate apartments.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That any child who shall have been conditionally released from said school, if said condition shall be breached,

may be returned thereto and again taken charge of by the officers and managers of said school under the original commitment until the child is twenty-one years of age, in the same manner and to the same extent as if there had been no release in the case.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That each county in this State in proportion to its population shall be entitled to the benefit of said school, and the officers of said school shall, from time to time, as vacancies occur, notify the county court of each county of the number of places in said school to which it is entitled; and if any county shall, for thirty days after said notice, fail to avail itself of its right to send children to said school, then the officers may receive children sent from any other county to fill the vacancies.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed February 17, 1885.

J. A. MANSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

C. R. BERRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 20, 1885.

WM. B. BATE, *Governor.*

THE ACT CREATING THE TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

An Act to accept a surrender of the charter, and a donation to the State of the property of the Randall Cole Industrial School, to provide for its management as a State institution, and to make an appropriation for its improvement.

Whereas, The corporation known as the Randall Cole Industrial School, in order to make the institution strictly a State institution, proposes to surrender its charter to the State, and to convey its property, by deed of gift, to the State of Tennessee; and,

Whereas, The founder of said institution proposes to make a further donation to the State of valuable property designed for the institution; and,

Whereas, The founder desires to change the name of said institution to the Tennessee Industrial School; therefore,

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the State of Tennessee does hereby accept such tendered surrender of charter and conveyance of property, and does declare said Randall Cole Industrial School one of the charitable institutions of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Board of Directors of said institution shall consist of seven persons—two from the Eastern, two from the Western, and three from the Middle Division of the State—who shall hold their offices, two for two years, two for four years, and three for six years, besides the Governor, Comptroller, and Secretary of State, who shall be *ex officio* directors. The first Board of Directors shall be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. All vacancies occurring in the board shall be filled by nomination made by the remaining members, and confirmed by the Senate. Such Board of Directors shall elect a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and may, by by-laws, provide for such other officers, agents, and committees as to them may seem necessary, fix the term of office of the President and other officers, and make all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the government of said institution.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved February 20th, 1885, and entitled "An Act for the benefit and protection of orphan, helpless, and abandoned children," shall continue in force, and are hereby re-enacted for the government of said school as a State institution; *Provided*, That the number of scholarships to which any county shall be entitled shall be exclusive to that county, and in the event that any such county shall not send any pupil to said school, then said vacancy shall not be filled by pupils from any other county, except by the written consent of the Chairman or Judge of the County Court of the county entitled to such vacant scholarship; And *provided, further*, That in no event shall honest, abandoned children be allowed to associate or work with juvenile criminals.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, to be used at the discretion of the Board of Directors out of any money in the Treasury of the State, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of erecting additional buildings and making additional improvements on the land of said institution after the same shall have been conveyed to the State, and for the purpose of furnishing the same. As soon as said corporation shall have formally surrendered its charter to the Governor, and the organization under this Act shall have taken place, and the officers of the institution shall have delivered to the Comptroller of the State deeds of gift, properly executed and acknowledged, conveying to the State of Tennessee the ninety-two acres of land near the city of Nashville, Tenn., owned by, and purchased for, the institution, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, the Comptroller shall issue his payable warrant for said sum, to the Treasurer of said institution, and the Treasurer of the State shall pay the same, and said money shall be expended for

the purpose of its appropriation, under the direction of said Board of Directors. The officers and directors shall make biennial reports of their action, and the condition of the institution, to the General Assembly of the State. The Treasurer, before receiving any money, shall give bond, with surety or sureties, satisfactory to the Governor, in a penal sum to be fixed by the Governor, conditioned to faithfully keep and account for said money so appropriated, and all other money belonging to the institution received by him.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 22, 1887.

Z. W. EWING,
Speaker of the Senate.

W. L. CLAPP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 26th, 1887.

ROBERT L. TAYLOR, *Governor.*

I, John Allison, Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, do certify that the foregoing is a correct and true copy of Senate Bill No. 113, the original of which is now on file at my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and by order of the Governor affixed the great seal of the State of Tennessee, at the Department in the city of Nashville, this 26th day of March, 1887.

JOHN ALLISON,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 195.

An Act for the benefit and protection of orphan, helpless, wayward and abandoned children.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That any Judge or Chairman of a County Court in this State may cause to be brought before the Court any child between the age of eight and eighteen years that comes within any of the following descriptions, to wit:

1. That is begging to receive alms, whether openly or under pretense of selling or offering for sale anything, but not when the selling is *bona fide* and not a pretense or cover for begging or receiving alms.

2. That is found wandering, and not having any home or settled place of abode.

3. That has no proper or sufficient guardianship to care for its physical, moral and mental welfare, to at least such a degree as will probably save the child from pauperism, lewdness and crime.

4. That is found destitute, either being an orphan, or having a parent or parents undergoing imprisonment or confined in a lunatic asylum, or where both parents are habitual drunkards, or where the only living parent is a habitual drunkard, and any child of such parent is not properly supported and controlled.

5. That frequents the company of lewd, wanton or lascivious persons in speech or behavior, or notorious resorts of bad character.

6. That is found wandering in streets, alleys or public places, with no means of support.

7. That has been abandoned in any way by parent or parents, or guardian, and has no means of support, and with idle habits; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said County Court that it would be manifestly for the interest of said child that it be committed to the Tennessee Industrial School, the Court will so order and send the child to said school, to be held by it under the charter and by-laws of said school.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said Industrial School may receive any child placed in its care and keeping by its parent or parents without the authority of any court; and said school may keep and care for said child until it is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner taken away by the request of its parent or parents, and released under the authority and by-laws of said school.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the parent or parents may, and guardians other than parents must, invoke the authority of the County Court when they desire to commit any child to said school, on the ground that said parent or parents, or guardian, or those having the child in charge are unable to control the child; and this is hereby made a ground for committing a child to said school; *provided*, it appear to the satisfaction of the Court or officer before whom said child is brought for commitment that the commitment would probably be for the child's interest and welfare. But said Industrial School shall not receive any child under this or the preceding section until its parent or parents, or guardians or persons having the child in charge, shall satisfactorily agree with the officers of said school to supply sufficient funds for the maintenance of the child therein during its stay, and shall further agree to abide by all the rules, by-laws and requirements of said Industrial School.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no child shall be committed to said school or received or retained therein on any ground other than

the one single ground that the interest and welfare of the child will be thereby probably promoted.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That from the time of the lawful reception of any child into the school, and during its stay, the school shall have exclusive care, custody and control of said child until it shall be discharged therefrom.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That no child under eight or over sixteen years of age, in case of females, and under eight and over eighteen, in case of males, shall be committed to said school.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any child shall be committed to said school as aforesaid, the effect of that commitment shall be to commit the child until he or she is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged by the officers of said school pursuant to its by-laws, who shall have authority to sooner discharge any child from the school, whenever, in their judgment, it shall be for the interest of the child to do so.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the officers and managers of said school shall receive and take into it all children committed thereto by competent authority as aforesaid, and shall cause all children in such school to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suited to their years and capacities, and shall cause the girls to be especially taught domestic vocations, such as sewing, mending, knitting and housekeeping in all its departments. The boys shall be taught such useful trades as the board may direct, and all children in said school shall be taught according to the course of the common public schools in this State.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That any commitment under the provisions of this Act shall be full, sufficient and competent authority to the officers and agents of said school for the detention and keeping of any child therein.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the expenses of said school shall be paid as follows, to-wit: For each inmate of said institution, which may be lawfully committed, under the *pro rata* to which each county may be entitled, the State will pay the sum of one hundred dollars per annum, quarterly, upon the sworn statement of the Superintendent of said institution, showing the number of children in said school, the county from which sent, and the number to which said county is entitled. Any child committed to said school as a pay ward shall be paid for by the party committing it at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly or quarterly in advance, as may be agreed upon by the officers of said institution when the child is committed.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the Board of Directors of said institution shall consist of seven persons, two from the Eastern, two from the Western, and three from the Middle Division of the State, who shall hold their offices, two for two years, two for four years, and three for six years, besides the Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, and Treasurer, who shall be *ex officio* directors. The first Board of Directors shall be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. All vacancies occurring in the board shall be filled by nominations made by the remaining members and confirmed by the Senate. Such Board of Directors shall elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and may, by by-laws, provide for such other officers, agents and committees as to them may seem necessary, fix the term of office of the President, and other officers, and make all needful rules and regulations not inconsistent with law for the government of said institution. The officers and directors shall make biennial report of their action, and the condition of the institution, to the General Assembly of the State. The Treasurer, before receiving any money, shall give bond, with surety or sureties satisfactory to the Governor, in a penal sum to be fixed by the Governor, conditioned to faithfully keep and account for said money so appropriated, and all other money belonging to the institution received by him.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the children of the white and colored races which may be committed to said school shall be kept entirely separate and apart from each other in every way, and they shall not be associated together on any pretense whatever, and the sexes shall have separate apartments.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That any child who shall have been conditionally released from said school, if said condition shall be breached, may be returned thereto and again taken charge of by the officers and managers of said school, under the original commitment until the child is twenty-one years of age, in the same manner and to the same extent as if there had been no release in the case.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That each county in this State, in proportion to its scholastic population, shall be entitled to the benefit of said school, and the officers of said school shall, from time to time as vacancies occur, notify the County Court of each county of the number of places in said school to which it is entitled. That hereafter the basis of representation for scholars shall be 1,100 scholastic population between six and sixteen years of age and majority fraction thereof for each scholar, but each county shall be entitled to at least one scholar. And that the scholarship in this institution shall be governed by the scholastic census of 1890. *Provided*, that any county sending more than its *pro rata* share to said institution shall pay the same amount for each child so sent that the State pays, viz: One hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That pupils at this school shall not be enumerated as a part of the scholastic population of Davidson County.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws in conflict with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 26, 1891.

W. C. DISMUKES,
Speaker of the Senate.

THOMAS R. MYERS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 28, 1891.

JOHN P. BUCHANAN, *Governor.*

STATE QUOTAS—SCHOLASTIC CENSUS, 1890.

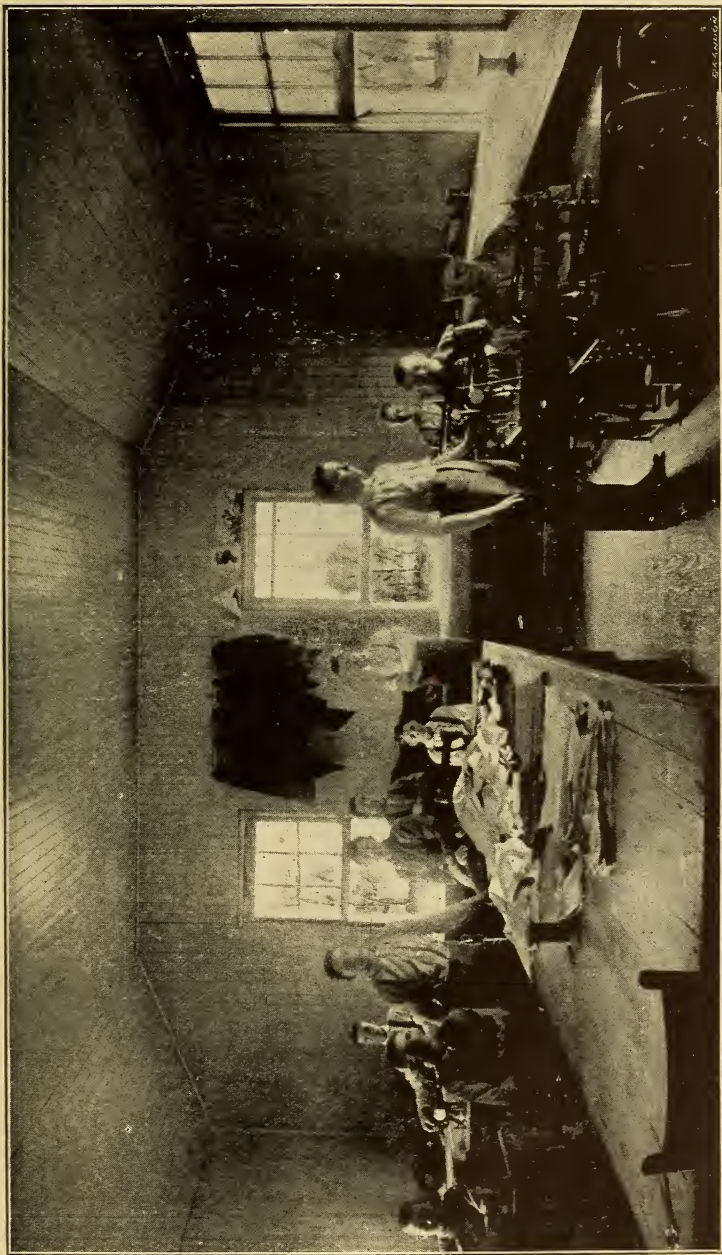
In accordance with Section 14, Chapter 195, Acts of 1891, each county of Tennessee is entitled to commit, at the expense of the State, one scholar for every eleven hundred scholastic population or majority fraction thereof such representation to be governed by census of 1890.

Counties.	Scholastic Census 1890.	Quota.
Anderson	5,868	5
Bedford	10,079	9
Benton	4,116	4
Bledsoe	2,358	2
Blount	6,939	6
Bradley	5,468	5
Campbell	5,272	5
Cannon	4,862	4
Carroll	8,835	8
Carter	5,148	5
Cheatham	3,081	3
Chester	3,463	3
Claiborne	6,451	6
Clay	2,844	3
Cocke	6,397	6
Coffee	5,814	5
Crockett	5,868	5
Cumberland	2,236	2
Davidson	39,784	36
Decatur	3,788	3
DeKalb	6,779	6
Dickson	5,867	5
Dyer	7,663	7
Fayette	10,997	10

Counties.	Scholastic Census 1890.	Quota.
Fentress	2,260	2
Franklin	6,862	6
Gibson	14,314	13
Giles	13,649	12
Grainger	5,726	5
Greene	10,818	10
Grundy	2,546	2
Hamblen	4,749	4
Hamilton	16,566	15
Hancock	4,313	4
Hardeman	8,606	8
Hardin	7,365	7
Hawkins	8,891	8
Haywood	9,509	9
Henderson	5,526	5
Henry	8,177	7
Hickman	6,116	6
Houston	2,143	2
Humphreys	4,549	4
Jackson	5,215	5
James	1,852	2
Jefferson	6,834	6
Johnson	3,436	3
Knox	21,795	20

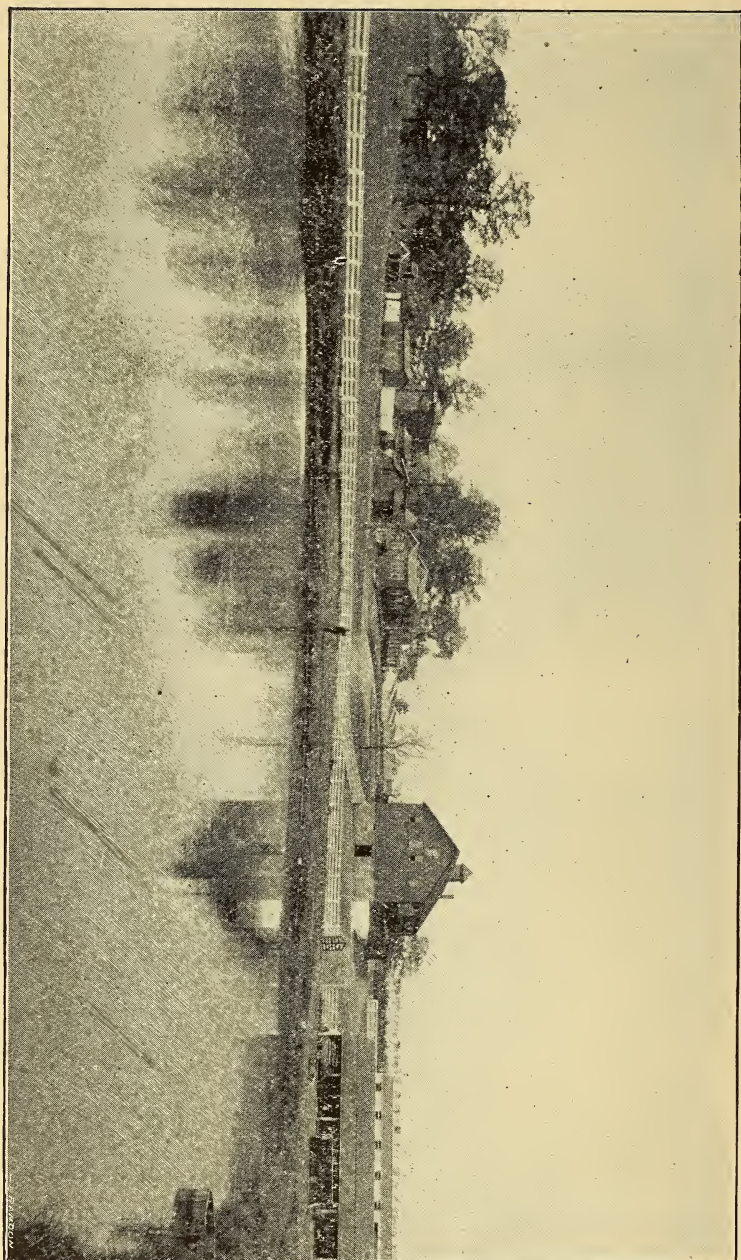
STATE QUOTAS—*Concluded.*

Lake	1,766	2	Rhea	4,864	4
Lauderdale	7,201	7	Roane	6,159	6
Lawrence	4,555	4	Robertson	7,322	7
Lewis	909	1	Rutherford	15,237	14
Lincoln	11,332	10	Scott	3,839	4
Loudon	3,807	4	Sequatchie	1,144	1
Macon	4,237	4	Sevier	7,565	7
Madison	11,692	11	Shelby	43,506	40
Marion	5,492	5	Smith	7,247	7
Marshall	7,771	7	Stewart	4,956	5
Maury	15,529	14	Sullivan	7,843	7
McMinn	7,293	7	Sumner	9,510	9
McNairy	6,274	6	Tipton	9,133	8
Meigs	2,751	3	Trousdale	2,260	2
Monroe	5,994	5	Unicoi	1,661	2
Montgomery	10,868	10	Union	4,750	4
Moore	2,221	2	Van Buren	1,236	1
Morgan	2,788	2	Warren	5,507	5
Obion	10,942	10	Washington	7,317	7
Overton	4,748	4	Wayne	4,676	4
Perry	3,004	3	Weakley	11,514	11
Pickett	1,907	2	White	5,212	5
Polk	3,202	3	Williamson	10,192	9
Putnam	5,307	5	Wilson	10,375	10



TAILORING DEPARTMENT

REAR VIEW OF MAIN BOYS' BUILDING AND SHOP



BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Five members shall be necessary to form a quorum of the Board of Directors for the transaction of business. In cases where a less number are in attendance the meeting may be adjourned for the purpose of procuring the attendance of a quorum.

SEC. 2. The annual meeting of the Board shall be held on the second Thursday in May at the office of the Tennessee Industrial School, or such other place as the Board of Directors may designate.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President or by the Secretary at any time, on the request of any three Directors, by notice given personally or through the postoffice, and adjourned meetings may be held whenever deemed necessary.

SEC. 4. The officers of the Board of Directors shall be a President, a First and a Second Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, both of which latter offices may be combined in one, who shall severally be elected by ballot at the first regular meeting of the Board, and shall hold their offices for two years, or until others shall have been elected.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and is *ex officio* Chairman of all committees. In case of the death, absence, or inability of the President, the First Vice-President shall discharge the duties of the President.

SEC. 2. The President of the Board shall have the power to appoint an expert accountant to examine the books and audit the accounts of the Superintendent as often as he may deem necessary.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall keep accurate minutes of the transactions of the Board in a book to be provided for that purpose, to which the members of the Board shall have access at all times.

SEC. 2. He shall record at full length in a book for the purpose all the regulations and by-laws passed by the Board of Directors, to which the members of the Board and the officers of the Tennessee Industrial School shall at all times have access.

SEC. 3. He shall file and preserve all papers relating to applications for appointment to office and other business relating to the Board, and shall allow the members of the Board to have free access at all times.

SEC. 4. He shall be *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. There shall be a committee of the Board of Directors styled the Executive Committee, consisting of six members, each of whom shall hold his office for two years, and until another shall be appointed to fill his place; and the Secretary of the Board shall be Secretary of said committee.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee shall possess and exercise all the executive and supervisory powers of the Board of Directors, subject to such regulations and instructions as may be made and given from time to time by the Board.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall meet as often as necessary, and shall keep a record of their proceedings in a book for that purpose, which shall be submitted to the Board of Directors at each stated meeting.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to acquaint themselves with the condition of the school, both in respect to the studies pursued, the progress made by the pupils, and the discipline and order maintained therein.

SEC. 2. It shall be their duty from time to time, with the concurrence of the Superintendent, to give such directions in respect to the management and improvement of the school and the advancement of the pupils as seem, in their judgment, to be called for.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Tennessee Industrial School shall be a Superintendent, a matron, a physician, and a chaplain, who shall be elected annually by the Board, and the Superintendent is authorized to appoint such teachers and assistants as may be required.

SEC. 2. The President and Executive Committee may provide temporarily for such vacancies as may occur in the offices of the Tennessee Industrial School.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all the officers of the Tennessee Industrial School, except the physician and chaplain, to remain constantly at the Tennessee Industrial School, and none of the subordinate officers shall leave without permission of the Superintendent.

SEC. 4. All the subordinate officers shall act as aids to the Superintendent in preserving order among the pupils; they shall also perform such other services as shall be required of them from time to time by the Superintendent.

SEC. 5. Any officer of the school may, upon notice, be removed for cause by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to take charge of the Tennessee Industrial School, to see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and that the regulations of the institution are carefully observed.

SEC. 2. He shall enter on books to be provided for the purpose, the name and age of every pupil, with a brief description of their person, the time when they were received, the place from which they were sent, and the time when they are discharged, together with such other facts relating to their history as he may think worthy of preservation.

SEC. 3. He shall purchase the necessary supplies for the Tennessee Industrial School, and dispose of the articles manufactured by them and of such of the products of the farm as are not wanted for use, subject to such control or regulations as the Board or Executive Committee may see fit from time to time to impose.

SEC. 4. In case the Board shall provide employment for the pupils on account of the institution, he shall keep an account of purchases of materials and the cost of delivering same at the Tennessee Industrial School and all moneys received for manufactured articles and products sold.

SEC. 5. He shall keep an accurate account of the current expenses of the institution.

SEC. 6. He shall in person inspect every part of the Tennessee Industrial School and have watchful care over the subordinate officers and all pupils of the Tennessee Industrial School.

SEC. 7. It shall be his duty especially to see that the visitors are not admitted at improper times, and that no clandestine correspondence is carried on between them and the pupils.

SEC. 8. He shall be responsible for proper discipline of the pupils, and he may at any time discharge any of the subordinate officers.

SEC. 9. He shall not be absent from the Tennessee Industrial School for more than three consecutive days without permission of the President or Executive Committee.

SEC. 10. The first assistant shall aid the Superintendent, under his direction, in the discharge of his duties, and in case of the death, absence, or inability of the Superintendent, shall fill the place for the time being.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The teachers and assistant teachers shall have charge of the pupils during the hours appropriated for study, and shall be responsible for their conduct while under their direction. They shall also impart to them from time to time, as well upon the week days as upon the Sab-

bath, suitable moral instruction, with a view to inspire them with correct principles of action and improve their habits.

SEC. 2. The teachers shall also act as librarians, and shall keep a regular list of the books and maps belonging to the library, all to be under control of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. The physician shall visit the Tennessee Industrial School, inspect the pupils with a view to ascertain the state of their health when sent for, and shall make such suggestions to the Superintendent as he shall think needful in regard to the pupils and the best method of preventing disease.

SEC. 2. He shall attend promptly all calls in cases of sickness, and shall repeat his visits as often as the Superintendent shall think needful.

ARTICLE X.

Each child who is brought to the institution for admission, under the provisions of the statute, shall be first examined by the physician of the institution as to its physical and mental condition, and shall not be received in the event that the presence of insanity, epilepsy, tuberculosis, or any form of contagious disease is discovered by the physician.

ARTICLE XI.

Any of the foregoing By-Laws may be altered or amended at any regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Roll call.

Reading and approval of minutes of last annual meeting.

Reading and approval of minutes of called meetings, if any.

Unfinished business.

Reports of standing committees.

Reports of special committees.

Reports of officers.

Report of Superintendent.

Report of Physician.

Election of members (vacancies).

Election of officers.

Election of Superintendent, Matron, Physician, and Chaplain.

New business.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 027 293 543 9